THE FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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THE FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1991

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m. in room 2318, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Rick Boucher [chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

Mr. BOUCHER. The subcommittee will come to order.

Today the Subcommittee on Science is focusing on the reauthorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, the organic act which created the U.S. Fire Administration in 1974.

The Fire Administration has established in the intervening years a number of successful programs to meet the needs of the general public and the fire service community. Its programs include smoke detector research, fire prevention, arson research, firefighter health and safety research, data collection and analysis to enhance our knowledge of the scope and magnitude of fire problems and public fire education campaigns.

Largely through the efforts of the Fire Administration, the number of lives lost as a result of fire has been reduced from approximately 12,000 annually in 1975 to about 6,000 annually during the last several years. In spite of these dramatic reductions in the number of lives lost, current U.S. fire death rates must be further decreased. The fact that the U.S. has one of the highest fire death rates per capita among industrialized countries is not a statistic we can state with pride.

The purpose of the hearing today is to review the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 1992 with respect to the assistance the Fire Administration provides to State and local governments to alleviate and mitigate the fire problems that they face each day. In reauthorizing funds, the subcommittee will assess whether programs are designed effectively to reach the groups and the geographic areas that are the most vulnerable to fire.

The unstable and uncertain conditions under which the Fire Administration was forced to operate during the last nine years has not been conducive to the implementation of high priority and quality programs. Therefore, the subcommittee is pleased to note that the National Fire Academy is once again under the control of the Fire Administration.

We are also pleased to note that the Administration has requested an 11 percent increase in funding for the Fire Administration for fiscal year 1992 over the appropriated level for fiscal year 1991. That increase will allow the Fire Administration to strengthen its programs, and to address the additional responsibilities mandated during the Hotel and Motel Fire Act, and the Firefighters Safety Study Act.

The subcommittee has invited fire service organizations, such as the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Firefighters, the National Fire Protection Association, the International Society of Fire Service Instructors, the International Association of Black Professional Firefighters, the National Volunteer Fire Council and the National Association of State Fire Marshals to submit testimony for the record. That testimony will be received and made a part of the record.

We will now welcome our witnesses for today immediately following the opening statement of the gentleman from California, Mr. Packard, the Ranking Republican Member of the subcommittee.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like also to welcome our witnesses today. Mr. Ray Alfred, the Chief of the D.C. Fire Department. I want to welcome also Mr. William Blevins, the Captain of the Volunteer Fire Department in Virginia, and of course, especially acknowledge the presence of Olin Greene, the Administrator of the U.S. Fire Administration.

With the authorization for the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act expiring on September 30, 1991, this hearing gives us the opportunity to assess the effectiveness of the program at the U.S. Fire Administration. The 1992 fiscal year budget request for $25.5 million represents a significant increase, we feel—11 percent over the fiscal year 1991 budget. We need to determine now whether this increase will be distributed to the areas which are the most critical; for example, the residential fire problem, and perhaps others.

Another area of concern is the alarming fire hazard that now exists in the west and the southwest due to drought conditions. Particularly in California, we have significant problems. Of course, we expect that that will have a profound effect upon fire hazards.

Despite recent rains in California, the drought remains as a very significant long-term problem for us. We need to explore what programs are available to address this significant threat to human life and property loss.

So I look forward with keen interest to the hearing today. Certainly, we are grateful to have the witnesses here.

I look forward to your testimony, Mr. Greene, and to the others.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOUCHER. The Chair thanks the gentleman. We now welcome our first witness of the—I'm sorry. I didn't realize that Mr. Boehlert is here. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Boehlert.

Mr. BOEHLERT. I'll be very brief, Mr. Chairman. I just couldn't resist the opportunity to be here because the program we are talking about is near and dear to my heart. I am still committed to the proposition that we should get rid of the dubious distinction of having the highest death rate and property loss rate of any industrialized nation in the world due to fires, obviously. I am here to welcome Mr. Greene, and to take part with a great degree of interest in this proceeding.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOUCHER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

We now welcome our first witness for this afternoon, Mr. Olin Greene, who is the Administrator of the U.S. Fire Administration. We will, without objection, make your written statement a part of the record and would be glad to receive your oral summary.

STATEMENT OF OLIN L. GREENE, ADMINISTRATOR, UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Mr. GREENE. Thank you and good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee.

I am Olin Greene, Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, which is in the Federal EMergency Management Agency. I appear before you today to see reauthorization of appropriations for the activities of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, Public Law 93-498.

I have submitted a detailed, written statement for the record.

On a personal note, please allow me to say this is a very, very special day for me. It is my first appearance before the House Authorization Committee since becoming Fire Administrator last year.

For most of my adult life, I have been involved in the fire service activities. Over the years, I have participated at the State and local level in fire programs—most recently at the Oregon State Fire Marshal. It is a privilege for me to now be a part of the Federal Government to work in the national efforts to assist States and local communities in reducing the Nation's fire losses.

It is a very special day because I think that I am the bearer of good news. I am proud to report on the reunification of the FEMA's Federal fire programs. For the first time in nearly a decade, the National Fire Academy is once again a part of the U.S. Fire Administration. I think working together we can get on with the serious business at hand creating a fire safe America.

It has been 17 years since Congress passed the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, establishing new national authorities and a Federal focus to reduce the devastating fire losses that we face each year. Losses have been cut significantly, but continues to be a serious national problem.

In my testimony today, I would like to address some of the plans and some of the programs of the Fire Administration as reflected in the fiscal year 1992 budget request and to highlight some of the areas of interest in our current activities.

Residential fires, as you so aptly brought out, Mr. Chairman, remain our Nation's number one fire problem. Fires in the home account for three out of every four fire deaths, five out of every six injuries and almost half of all of the direct fire property loss. The highest risk groups, those most vulnerable to the threat of fire, are the young and the elderly. Those who belong to one of these groups and live in a rural area or in the inner city are even at a greater risk.

The U.S. Fire Administration has conducted several, very successful projects targeted at children, including the curious Kids Set Fire Program, the Sesame Street Fire Safety Program, and the Juvenile Firesetter Program.

For both rural and urban areas, we have a public fire education campaign on the safe use of alternate heaters, entitled, "Check Your Hot Spots."

Targeting fire codes in these locales, we are working together to strengthen fire department participation in the code process, including enforcement.

A variety of approaches and programs are being employed in our fire education and awareness programs. Seven national campaigns are underway in such areas as smoke detector installation and maintenance, a program for senior citizens called, "Let's Retire Fire," and a campaign kit for corporations who volunteer to carry their own home fire safety programs for their employees.

Another major effort to reduce residential losses is residential sprinkler research and application. Quick acting sprinklers offer a means to dramatically reduce life and property fire losses. There has been a tremendous increase in interest and support for sprinkler systems as a result of our aggressive demonstration and information programs.

Based in part on the sprinkler demonstration program, over 500 local communities have instituted some form of residential sprinkler programs.

In the February 1992 budget request, the Fire Administration is seeking a substantial increase to expand residential research and application. This funding would be used primarily for research and development of an effective, self-contained system for mobile homes and single family residences in rural areas.

In order to demonstrate national leadership in Federal fire prevention and control activities, the Fire Administration works very closely with other Federal agencies involved in fire related activities. Our newest leadership role is reflected in the Firefighters Safety Study Act. We are charged with surveying the information on hazardous materials available to emergency first responders and making recommendations to Congress on how the quality, the accuracy and the utility of such information might be emphasized. This represents a very complex and labor-intensive project since there are literally dozens of hazardous material guidebooks. Any descriptions of the Fire Administration's plans and accomplishments certainly would not be complete without featuring the training and education programs of the National Fire Academy. Through its courses and programs, the Academy works to enhance the ability of the fire service and the allied professionals to allow them to deal more effectively with fire related emergencies in communities all across America.

The Academy has a diverse delivery program. It is located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The campus courses are usually two weeks. They are offered in advanced management programs of national impact in specialized training areas.

In February 1992, 24 courses are being offered through 142 course deliveries to over 4,000 students on campus. Off- campus courses, delivered in every State, represent the key element in meeting National Fire Service training needs.

Because many volunteer and career personnel cannot afford the time required for the longer on-campus course, the shorter-term intensive training offered supplements the State and local training activities.

In fiscal year 1991, there will be approximately 200 State level direct deliveries to over 6,000 fire and rescue personnel. In addition, Academy developed instructional materials will reach approximately 170 fire service students this year through indirect deliveries of hand-off courses. A major challenge for the Academy is the revision of existing courses and development of new courses to meet the critical needs for training. Because many of the Academy's current courses are in need of update, the fiscal year 1992 budget request contains additional funds for course development, course delivery and long-term evaluation.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my brief summary of a multitude of programs and the training activities. I would like to stress that the U.S. Fire Administration does not operate in a vacuum. We are constantly assessing the needs of the fire community, identifying trends and setting national agendas for change. These needs are monitored through peer and focus groups by interaction with the national experts and from input from the Academy's faculty and students.

I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear before you today. I would certainly be glad to answer any questions that you and any other members might have. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Greene, plus the U.S. Fire Administration Report to Congress, FY 1990 follow:]

STATEMENT OF

THE HONORABLE OLIN L. GREENE

ADMINISTRATOR

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

BEFORE

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1991

Good Afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Olin L. Greene, Administrator of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). I appear before you today to ask for re-authorization of appropriations for the activities of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, Public Law 93-498.

On a personal note, let me say that this is a very special day for me. This is my first appearance before the House Authorization Committee since becoming Fire Administrator last year. I have spent most of my career in the fire service. Over the years I have participated at the State and local level in fire programs sponsored by the Federal Government, most recently as Oregon State Fire Marshal. Before that I served as Florida State Fire Marshal and a member of the Miami, Florida, Fire Department. It is a privilege for me to now be part of the Federal Government and work in its effort to assist States and local communities in reducing this Nation's fire losses.

It is also a special day because I am the bearer of good news. I am proud to report the reunification of FEMA's federal fire programs. For the first time in nearly a decade, the National Fire Academy is once again a part of the United States Fire Administration. And so it should be. It is time we embrace the wisdom and foresight of those members of Congress who so carefully and perceptively crafted the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, P.L. 93-498.

It has been seventeen years since Congress passed the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act. The Act established new national authorities and a federal focus to reduce the devastating fire losses we faced each year. Losses have been cut significantly.

The catalyst for Federal involvement in fire prevention and control activities came from the President's National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, and the publication in 1973 of their comprehensive report, AMERICA BURNING. This dedicated blue ribbon commission recommended establishment of a National Fire Administration and Fire Academy. They presented guidelines detailing how fire losses in America could be cut in half -- in a decade. The report noted that each year 12,000 citizens were killed in fires, 300,000 were injured, and almost $3,000,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Indeed progress has been made. Deaths have been reduced significantly over the past decade and a half, but the United States still has one of the highest fire death rates in the industrialized world. Fire continues to be a serious National problem.

Our improved system of identifying problem areas gives us a clearer picture today of the fire problem. In 1988, 6,215 people died from fires, including 139 firefighters; 30,800 people were injured; and there were 2,437,000 fires with over $8,352,000,000 worth of property losses.

How can we reach our goal of achieving a fire safe America? When will it happen? The answers lie in public awareness of the fire problem and, most importantly, in our citizen's acceptance of their responsibility for the solution.

Public apathy is fire's greatest ally. We must work to heighten public interest and awareness in this problem. FEMA's fire programs will continue to be an important force in focusing attention on the fire problem and solutions to those problems. At the same time, we recognize that ultimate solutions reside with local governments, with each community, and with each citizen.

Before we at the Federal level can effectively attack the Nation's fire problem, there must be a cohesive, workable strategy. For years, the FEMA fire efforts were in a state of organizational "disconnect". While they shared the common goal to save lives from fire and to reduce property losses, the Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy (NFA) did not formally share common resources. On November 6, 1990, FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney announced the decision that the National Fire Academy should be placed within the United States Fire Administration and the Emergency Management Institute within the State and Local Programs and Support Directorate. The promised reorganization has now become a reality. The units responsible for the support and management of the facility, the NETC Operations and Support Division and the Educational Technology Division have been placed within the United States Fire Administration. These actions resulted in the dissolution of the Office of Training, the organizational structure under which NFA reported for the past several years.

This action ended years of debate within FEMA over the appropriate management of the Federal fire programs. Hopefully it has also brought to a close the annual divisiveness as Congress and national fire organizations sought to strengthen and preserve what they perceived to be a fragmented Federal fire focus.

With reunification, those days are behind us, and we can all get on with the serious business at hand -- reducing America's fire losses. I would be remiss if I did not point out the significant support FEMA's Director has given the Fire Administration. Mr. Stickney knows fire! He was a "call" fire fighter in Salem, New Hampshire in earlier days. And I can attest firsthand that his dedication and devotion to the men and women of the fire service has never wavered. He never misses a chance to combine an official meeting or speech in the field with a visit to a local fire and rescue department.

With this level of support, the reunification is sure to be a success. While we may not see overnight changes, I can assure you a new spirit of cooperation is already in place. The Fire Administration and the Academy are working together on a number of programs; programs where resources and talent are being pooled in the best interest of the fire service and the citizens they serve. Let me give you a few examples: the NFA Deputy Superintendent participates in the USFA's weekly Senior Staff meetings. The new Superintendent will report to me not through a staff office as in the recent years; and two training courses are being worked on jointly.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the Record the USFA 1990 Annual Report to Congress. This Report highlights the FY 1990 programs and accomplishments of all the USFA entities, including the National Fire Academy and the Offices of Educational Technology and NETC Operations and Support.

In my testimony today, I would like to address some of the plans and programs of the United States Fire Administration as reflected in the fiscal year 1992 budget request, as well as briefly summarizing the Subcommittee's expressed areas of interest in our current FY91 activities. The administration's budget request reflects an increase in three significant areas and level funding of other ongoing programs. Recognizing the need for fiscal responsibility at all levels of government, the Fire Administration's budget is adequate to carry out our legislative mandates. In regard to P.L. 101-391, the Hotel & Motel Fire Safety Act, USFA is currently formulating guidelines for use by the States and Territories in generating lists of fire safe accommodations within their jurisdictions. Since funding was not included in the legislation, necessary resources will be diverted from other on-going USFA sprinkler programs. We also will be leveraging

State Fire Marshals and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) for assistance.

Let me turn to our current activities. Because USFA's resources are insufficient to address all fire problems, we have targeted our efforts to five critical areas:

- Residential Fire problem
- Firefighter Health and Safety
- Fire Services Management Efficiency
- Arson
- Fire Service Multi-Agency Operations

Residential fires remain our Nation's number one fire problem. Fires in the home account for three out of every four fire deaths, five out of every six fire injuries, and almost half of all direct fire property loss in the United States.

What are we doing at USFA to reduce the residential fire problem? The first step in solving any problem is understanding the cause. By collecting and analyzing State and local fire data through the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), we can pinpoint how many people are affected by fires, what types of factors are the leading causes of fires, what age groups are most seriously threatened, and what areas of the country have the highest risks. With this information, we are utilizing public awareness and education programs designed to put our Nation's fire resources to work in the areas of greatest risk.

The highest risk groups, those most vulnerable to the threat of fire, are the young and the elderly. Those who belong to one of these groups and live in a rural area or in the inner-city are at even greater risk.

What can we do to reach these groups and lessen their vulnerability to fire?

The USFA has conducted several very successful projects targeted at children. The publications that specifically address children are Curious Kids Set Fires, Sesame Street Fire Safety Program, and the Juvenile Firesetter Program. The Sesame Street Fire Safety Program has been operating for over eight years. Most recently, in cooperation with the Childrens' Television Workshop, a new fire safety workbook and videotape was made available to communities.

The USFA has a public fire education campaign entitled "Check Your Hot Spots" (alternate heaters) which is designed for rural and urban areas.

In addition, for rural and urban areas, the USFA has provided support to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) on the consensus codes process for fire codes and the enforcement of codes. The USFA works with the NFPA in strengthening fire departments participation in the codes process. Also, several years ago, the USFA worked with city managers on computer-based interaction training program for local officials on code-related problems.

Supplementing the public fire education campaign publications, the USFA has developed several Public Service Announcements (PSA) targeted at these groups as well.

A variety of approaches and programs are being employed in USFA's fire education and awareness programs. Seven national campaigns are underway on subjects including, smoke detector installation and maintenance, "Let's Retire Fire" for seniors, and "Working Together for Home Fire Safety", a campaign kit for corporations who volunteer to carry out their own home fire safety program for employees.

A major effort is underway to expand private sector participation in local and State fire prevention programs and to gain private sector support for the USFA's research and development projects. The level of support gained to date can be seen in programs such as public education and awareness, new technology development and testing, and demonstration projects. Our public education and awareness campaign is illustrative of our success. We have engaged a variety of private organizations and corporations to leverage support for our awareness campaigns.

Another example of this effort is the Fire Safe Adaptable and Accessible Modular House. The House, which is designed specifically for the disabled and/or elderly was designed and built in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (ATBCB), the National Association of Home Builders/Research Foundation (NAHB/RF), and Nanticoke Homes of Delaware. In addition to the joint funding of this consortium, many private sector corporations have donated products for construction and use in this prototype home, located in the Research Home Park of NAHB in Prince George's County, Maryland.

An on-going effort in public education, the "Plan to Get Out Alive" program, has been sponsored by the McDonald's Corporation and BRK-Pittway Electronics, in cooperation with the USFA. These corporations have expended in excess of $8,000,000 over the past four years in carrying out this nationwide program. The effort, coordinated with the local fire service, involves public service announcements, television programming, printed handout materials, and cash awards in a national poster contest.

A new fire safety curriculum demonstration project utilizing Head Start Centers is underway in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services and a public interest group.

A most significant private sector program involving the USFA is the National Safe Kids Program, supported financially by Johnson and Johnson and the National Children's Medical Center. In cooperation with the USFA, a smoke detector installation and maintenance project targeted to high-risk kids is underway entitled "Project Get

Alarmed." Through USFA efforts, BRK-Pittway has joined the effort and is donating 12,000 smoke detectors to the cause.

Another major effort to reduce residential losses is in the area of residential sprinkler research and application. Quick-acting sprinklers offer a means to dramatically reduce fire losses, both of life and property. For years, USFA has been the major, if not only, Federal agency putting money into quick-acting residential sprinkler system research. There has been a tremendous increase in interest and support for sprinkler systems as a result of our aggressive demonstration and information programs. Based in part on the sprinkler demonstration program, over 500 local communities have instituted some form of residential sprinkler program.

In the FY92 budget request, the Administration is seeking an increase of $2,000,000 to expand the residential sprinkler research and application. The significant increase would be used for the research and development of an effective self-contained system for mobile homes and single-family residences in rural areas -- one of the high risk areas identified through NFIRS data. Remaining funds would be used for targeted technical assistance for implementing public/private partnerships on sprinkler installations and for community demonstrations utilizing sprinkler technology.

In the field of firefighter health and safety, we have several outstanding programs. One new program bears special attention because it foretells immense progress yet to come. The USFA, working jointly with the National Fire Academy, is developing a training course entitled, "Infection Control for Emergency Response Personnel: The Supervisor's Role". This two-day field course addresses modes of disease transmission, measures for prevention, and incident recovery and response among other issues. The course is being developed based upon the Center for Disease Control's Curriculum Guide for Public Safety Workers. A pilot course offering is to be held in April in San Jose, California, preceding the annual California Training Officers Conference.

In order to demonstrate national leadership as the lead agency in fire prevention and control activities, the Fire Administration works very closely with other Federal agencies involved in fire-related activities.

At the present time we are working closely with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on a major smoke detector product campaign. A Fire Administration senior staff member chairs the inter-agency group working in this area. We also serve on the technical committee for the Cigarette Safety Study Act under CPSC's jurisdiction. Frequent meetings are held between USFA and CPSC staff on data needed for product safety.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) worked with the Fire Administration on the investigation of a collision between an Amtrak passenger train and a fire department pumper in Virginia.

The USFA is a key member of the multi-agency National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). This group focuses attention on the growing wildland/urban interface fire problem.

Our oldest and strongest link is with the Department of Commerce's Center for Fire Research (CFR). The Center was also created by P.L. 93-498 and for many years received its funding through the Fire Administration. Their outstanding research is used to supplement many of our on-going programs in fire prevention and control, fire fighter health and safety, and the training courses of the Fire Academy.

The newest federal fire policy and coordination leadership role for the U.S. Fire Administration is reflected in P.L. 101-446, the Firefighters Safety Study Act. The Administration has requested $500,000 and funding for 5 full-time staff in FY 92 to meet the requirements of the Act. This Act represents a very complex and labor intensive project for the USFA.

We are charged with surveying the information on hazardous materials available to emergency first responders and with making recommendations to Congress on how the quality, accuracy, and utility of such information might be emphasized. That involves literally dozens of haz mat guide books. The USFA is to assemble a technical advisory group made up of trade associations, private companies, and government agencies to accomplish this review.

Strategic planning involving the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has already begun.

The picture of the USFA's plan and accomplishments would not be complete, of course, without the training and education programs of the National Fire Academy. As part of the U.S. Fire Administration, the Academy works closely with program offices in FEMA, and many other Federal, State, and local agencies in the planning, design, and implementation of its training curriculum.

Through its courses and programs, the Academy works to enhance the ability of the fire service and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. In 11 years of operation, the NFA has gained a reputation as an institution of excellence--an institution whose courses are eagerly sought by State and local agencies who want to enhance their personnel's abilities to protect their local communities and citizens. Over 65,000 students from every State in the union, numerous foreign countries, and many Federal agencies have been trained on campus.

The Academy's delivery system is diverse. Courses are delivered on campus at the resident facility in Emmitsburg and throughout the Nation in coordination with State and local fire training officials and local colleges and universities.

Courses offered by the National Fire Academy are equal in difficulty to those at the college/university level. Academy students may be eligible for college credits upon completion of courses. Although the Academy itself is not an accredited institution, college credits can be transferred to a student's degree program already under way.

The Academy works with the American Council on Education (ACE) to review its courses and makes recommendations for credit equivalencies. On the Emmitsburg campus, the Academy offers specialized training courses and advanced management programs of national impact. These courses and programs are offered in a concentrated, residential setting most conducive to intensive learning, and most are 2 weeks in length. On-campus resident courses are targeted to middle and top-level fire officers, fire service instructors, technical professionals, and representatives from allied professions. Courses of the caliber offered on-campus are not available elsewhere. Attesting to the success of the resident program is the fact that four applications are received for each available class slot. In FY 91, 24 courses are being offered through 142 course deliveries to over 4,000 students.

Off-campus delivery of courses is a key element for meeting national training needs. To assist the National Fire Academy in its mission to advance the professional development of fire service personnel, a strong cooperative partnership has been established with State and local fire training systems.

Academy off-campus courses offer short-term, intensive training designed to provide maximum participation by fire service/rescue personnel and allied professionals.

Because many volunteer and career fire service personnel cannot afford the time required for attending on-campus resident programs, these off-campus courses provide training opportunities within the State and local community.

Courses are cooperatively selected and co-sponsored by the National Fire Academy and State and local fire training systems. This ensures nationwide evaluation by students, sponsors, and adjunct faculty for course revision and refinement in preparation for hand-off through the Train-the-Trainer program. Each year, every State fire training program may select up to six courses.

In FY 1991, there will be approximately 200 State level direct deliveries to over 6,000 fire and rescue personnel.

The Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) is a major initiative of the Academy designed to provide senior officers with a broad perspective on various facets of fire administration. Over a 4-year period, the officers continue their professional development through a unique series of four graduate and upper-level college accredited courses at the Academy (one course per year).

In order for a student to be eligible to continue in the EFOP, a written applied research project has to be submitted at the completion of each of the first three courses within the EFOP. At the conclusion of the fourth and final course, the project must be submitted before a certificate of completion is issued. These projects allow EFOP students to apply concepts and lessons learned in each course to problems and areas of interest within their organizational setting. In FY 1990 over 340 applied research projects were submitted and evaluated.

The third "National Fire Academy Executive Fire Officer Graduate Symposium" will be held in May 1991. This three-day event is specifically designed for graduates of the Executive Fire Officer Program. The Symposium will feature presentations of four Executive Fire Officer Outstanding Applied Research Projects. Academy faculty and other speakers will offer a variety of presentations.

The Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP) is an on-campus educational opportunity specifically designed for the volunteer fire service personnel. Instead of the regular 2-week format for resident courses, VIP offers a compressed format. This minimizes time away from regular jobs since most VIP participants must take personal vacation time to attend these classes. Student travel stipends help defray the cost to the volunteers of this intensive and necessary training. VIP was initiated in 1988 in cooperation with the National

Volunteer Fire Council. Currently, there are two on-campus Academy course offerings in the VIP schedule.

In FY91, nearly 400 volunteers will participate in the 14 course offerings.

Train-the-Trainer is another successful training program, reaching hundreds of thousands of students each year through indirect deliveries of Academy courses. These model training courses are developed and field-tested nationally through the Academy's off-campus delivery program. During the field-test period, each course is revised and modified. Upon completion of the course field-test and modification phase, selected instructors from State, local and Armed Services fire service training systems are invited to the Academy and familiarized with the course materials and method of delivery through Train-the-Trainer workshops. Upon completion of the workshop, these Academy-trained instructors return to their local jurisdictions with a complete course package and train other instructors, as well as end-users, using Academy materials.

During FY 1990, there were 6,372 course deliveries conducted at the State and local (S&L) level by S&L instructors, using instructional packages which were developed, field-tested, and "handed-off" by the National Fire Academy. Through this, an additional 173,226 fire and rescue personnel participated in educational opportunities utilizing Academy materials "handed-off" to the State and local fire training systems and the four branches of the Armed Services through the Train-the-Trainer program (81,388 career and 76,048 volunteer fire service personnel and 15,790 allied professionals).

State Weekend Programs are designed to increase volunteer participation. These educational opportunities allow fire and rescue personnel from specific States to attend classes delivered on the Emmitsburg campus. The State Fire Training System requests and sponsors the weekend, identifies the courses, and recruits and selects the students. The National Fire Academy hosts the weekend, provides the instructors and materials, and delivers selected courses. Each participant is responsible for transportation and meals. States include Virginia, Michigan, North Carolina, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, New York, and Maryland.

The on-campus State Weekend Program continues to grow in FY91. Twenty State Weekend Programs are being offered with a total participation of 28 States. Over 6,000 students are anticipated.

A major challenge for the Academy is the revision of existing courses and the development of new courses to meet critical training needs. The entire Academy training system is dependent upon the quality of its courses. Many of the present Academy courses are in serious need of update.

The FY92 Administration budget request contains $826,000 to continue and enhance course development, delivery, and long-term evaluation, along with funding for six new full-time positions.

This development work is vital to the success of our National, State and local training efforts.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to stress that the Fire Administration does not operate in a vacuum. We are constantly assessing the needs of the fire community.

The needs of the fire-related community are monitored through peer groups, focus groups, and interaction with the National Fire Academy faculty, students and subject experts. Peer and focus groups include Arson Investigators, EMS Experts, etc. In the development of every public fire education campaign, a target group is convened to address related issues, a draft of the campaign is prepared, and prior to publication, another group is convened to determine if the material is appropriate and effective.

Changing needs and developing technology dictate that the National Fire Academy continuously revise existing courses and develop new courses for the Nation's fire service personnel.

The National Fire Academy uses a traditional five-phase instructional design model for the development and testing of every course in its curriculum.

The first phase is an assessment of the needs in a specific course area. This is performed by a panel of national experts in a 5-day working session at the Academy. At the meeting, the experts participate in a group process to define and assess the national needs and the targeted problems to be addressed. They also define the target audience for the program.

In an effort to be as responsive as possible, the Academy engages in on-going dialogue with national fire service organizations to keep abreast of critical training needs.

In closing, let me reaffirm the commitment of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Fire Administration to reducing the Nation's fire losses. Working together we will succeed.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to appear before you today. I will be glad to answer any questions you or the other members of the Subcommittee may have.

Report To Congress
Fiscal Year 1990

Federal Emergency Management Agency

United States
Fire Administration

Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

On behalf of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the United States Fire Administration (USFA) I respectfully submit the Fiscal Year 1990 Annual Report of all activities relating to fire prevention and control. As required in P.L. 93-498, the Annual Report also addresses all measures taken to implement and carry out the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act during the preceding calendar year.

Significant changes affecting the United States Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy occurred shortly after the end of Fiscal Year 1990. On November 6, 1990, FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney announced that the National Fire Academy (NFA) would be placed within the United States Fire Administration and the Office of Training would be abolished. The Academy had been an element of the Office of Training along with the Emergency Management Institute, the Educational Technology Division, and the Operations and Support Division, the unit responsible for the support and management of the National Emergency Training Center (NETC). Both the Educational Technology and the Operations and Support Divisions have also been made a part of the Fire Administration.

Because of the new organizational structure and increased responsibilities of the United States Fire Administration, the Annual Report includes the programs and accomplishments of all our elements.

As a result of the reorganization, there is a stronger and more cohesive federal fire focus within FEMA. I truly believe that we have embarked upon a new road, a road that will lead to greater accomplishments and progress in reducing the Nation's serious fire problems.

Olin L. Greene
Administrator

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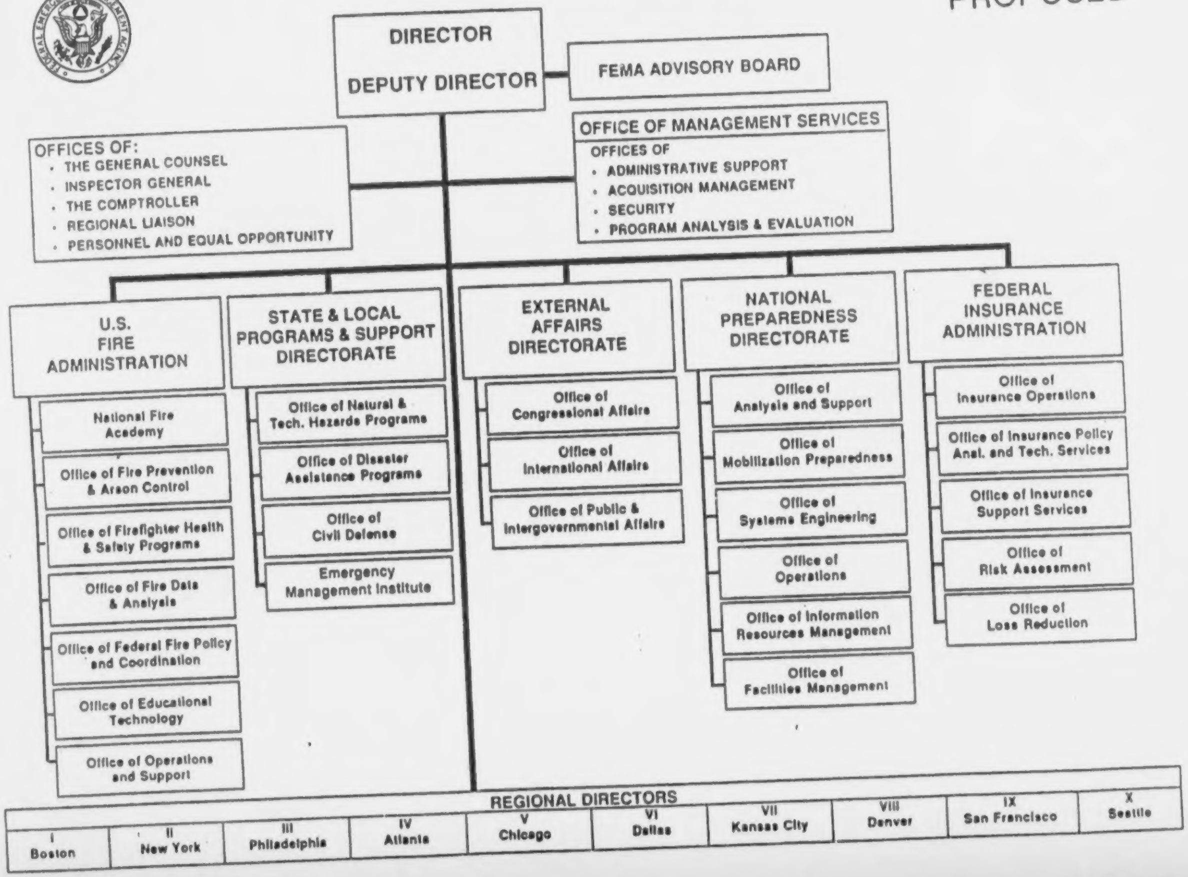
Organization
Federal Emergency Management Agency

PROPOSED


DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FEMA ADVISORY BOARD
OFFICES OF:
· THE GENERAL COUNSEL
· INSPECTOR GENERAL
· THE COMPTROLLER
· REGIONAL LIAISON
· PERSONNEL AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
OFFICES OF
· ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
· ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT
· SECURITY
· PROGRAM ANALYSIS & EVALUATION
U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION
National Fire Academy
Office of Fire Prevention & Arson Control
Office of Firefighter Health & Safety Programs
Office of Fire Data & Analysis
Office of Federal Fire Policy and Coordination
Office of Educational Technology
Office of Operations and Support
STATE & LOCAL PROGRAMS & SUPPORT DIRECTORATE
Office of Natural & Tech. Hazards Programs
Office of Disaster Assistance Programs
Office of Civil Defense
Emergency Management Institute
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE
Office of Congressional Affairs
Office of International Affairs
Office of Public & Intergovernmental Affairs
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DIRECTORATE
Office of Analysis and Support
Office of Mobilization Preparedness
Office of Systems Engineering
Office of Operations
Office of Information Resources Management
Office of Facilities Management
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION
Office of Insurance Operations
Office of Insurance Policy Anal. and Tech. Services
Office of Insurance Support Services
Office of Risk Assessment
Office of Loss Reduction
REGIONAL DIRECTORS
I Boston
II New York
III Philadelphia
IV Atlanta
V Chicago
VI Dallas
VII Kansas City
VIII Denver
IX San Francisco
X Seattle

United States Fire Administration

PROGRAM FOCUS

- National Fire Academy
- Office of Fire Prevention & Arson Control
- Office of Firefighter Health & Safety Programs
- Office of Fire Data & Analysis
- Office of Federal Fire Policy & Coordination
- Office of Educational Technology
- Office of Operations & Support

MISSION STATEMENT: The United States Fire Administration (USFA) provides coordination, direction, control and administration for the Agency's fire prevention and control programs. The USFA is responsible for the mitigation, research, planning and dissemination of fire prevention information to the Nation's firefighters and the general public. The USFA is responsible for activities of the National Fire Academy, the National Fire Data Center, and management of the National Emergency Training Center. The USFA provides the Federal fire focus.

PURPOSE AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

This report is being submitted to the Congress and the President of the United States in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974. This Act established a Federal fire focus. This legislation reflected the collective judgment of the fire community, State, and local government, Congress, and the administration that the nation's fire problem (one of the worst in the world) warranted federal attention. Other objectives of the Act were:

1) reduction of the Nation's losses caused by fire through better fire prevention and control,
2) supplementation of existing programs of research, training and education, and
3) the encouragement of new and improved programs and activities by State and local governments.

This Act established the United States Fire Administration and the Fire Research Center within the Department of Commerce. The National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control was established as an organizational component of the USFA. Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 3 later moved the USFA from Commerce to the newly-created Federal Emergency Management Agency.

As originally established, the USFA had a permanent staff in excess of 120 people, including the National Fire Academy. In FY 90, the USFA's authorized level was 20 full-time equivalent positions. The USFA exercised policy and programmatic review over the activities of the Center for Fire Research. The U. S. Fire Administrator was clearly the senior federal official responsible for federal programs designed to mitigate the national fire problem. The activities embraced data collection and analysis, research, training, and dissemination of results through a variety of mechanisms. The administrator, because of the single point of control, effectively directed programs toward a common set of objectives. Individual programs were coordinated and managed to achieve the intent of the original Act.

The authorities established by the Act are:

1) Public Education,
2) Professional Development,
3) Fire Technology,
4) National Fire Data Center,
5) Master Plans, and
6) Review of Codes.

Subsequently added were other authorities:

1) Federal Programs to Combat Arson,
2) Arson Detection and Control,
3) Fire Detection and Suppression Systems,
4) Hotel/Motel Fire Safety,
5) Firefighter Safety Information Act, and
6) Urban Search and Rescue.

PROBLEM AREA FOCUS

Recognizing that the nation's fire problem is predominantly residential in nature and that the USFA resources are insufficient to address all fire problems (commercial and residential), we have targeted our efforts to five critical problem areas:

- Residential Fire Problem
- Firefighter Health and Safety
- Fire Service Management Efficiency
- Arson
- Fire Service Multi-agency Operations

When FEMA was established, the USFA was one of the elements included in the new agency. This was done because of USFA's links with the fire service and had the objective of utilizing this connection to support the mitigation and response planning objectives of other FEMA programs at the local level. USFA's capabilities in this regard have never been fully capitalized on by the parent agency. However, since the appointment of Director Stickney by President Bush, major position changes have begun to take place. The current director of FEMA has made significant strides in ensuring that the fire programs are an integral part of the agency. The recent reunification of the USFA/NFA is a point in fact.

STAFFING AND BUDGET INFORMATION

In 1983, as a result of a compromise reached between the Administration, which sought to eliminate Federal involvement in fire programs, and the Congress, which sought to preserve Federal involvement, the USFA was reorganized. The reorganization resulted in a reduction in staffing levels from a high of 120 (including National Fire Academy staff) in FY 1982 to 20 people, including the Administrator. At the same time, the USFA was moved from Washington, DC to Emmitsburg, MD, to share facilities with the National Fire Academy and the Emergency Management Institute.

Since 1983, staffing levels have remained fairly constant. However, in order to preserve the number of positions, the USFA has had to adjust grade structures of positions as they became vacant. In addition, the USFA has had difficulties attracting mid-career professionals to Emmitsburg. These factors have sometimes made it difficult for the USFA to recruit high caliber individuals.

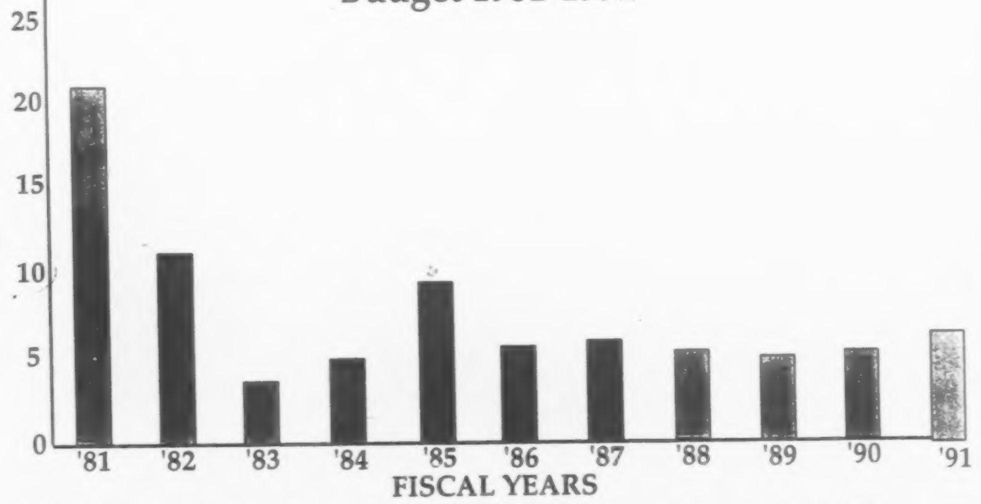
In FY 1990, USFA was provided with $1,028,000 and 20 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. Included in the 20 FTE were 4 clerical positions with salaries averaging $18,557. The average professional salary was $54,923. Approximately $75,000 was allocated to travel. The travel budget supports the administration and monitoring of contractors and grantees, who conduct a significant amount of the USFA's work. The reliance on contractors and grantees is how USFA has been able to maintain program activities at current staffing levels.

In 1990, Congress provided an increase in staffing of four new positions and two positions that had been previously eliminated. However, funding was only provided for four positions. The USFA is currently in the process of recruiting for these positions and expects to be fully staffed soon.

Approved Budget (Millions)

United States Fire Administration

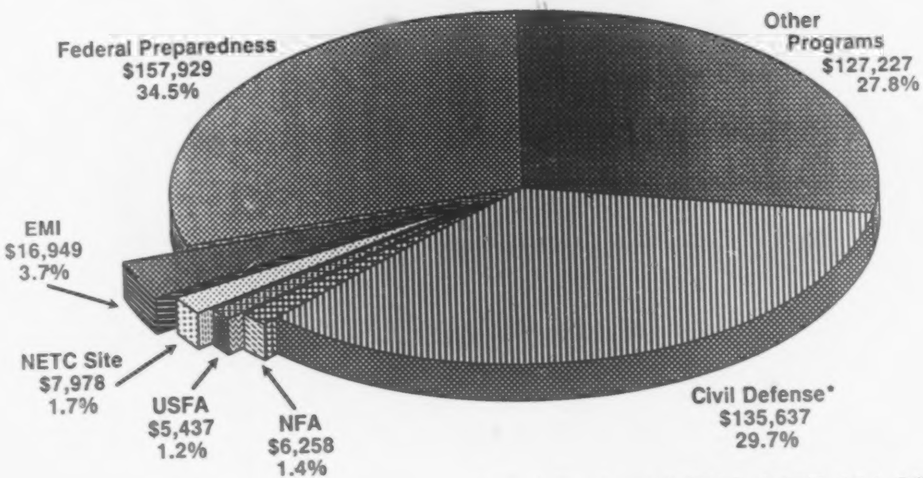
Budget 1981-1991



1. '81 - Includes National Fire Academy ($8.0M) and National Bureau of Standards ($3.9M)
2. '82 - NBS Funding ($4.0M) + AT&T Tariff ($3.1M) Reduced Actual Budget to $5.3M
3. '83 Budget was the First after Reorganization
4. In FY '87,'88,'89, Congress Allocated Additional 200K to USFA for Support of NETC Overhead Costs

FEMA FY 90 Actual Budget

(Dollars in Thousands)



Total Budget FEMA $457,411,000

* excluding EMI and NETC Site

USFA PROGRAMS

Currently, the USFA has four major programs:

- Policy and Coordination
- Fire Prevention and Arson Control
- Firefighter Health and Safety
- National Fire Data Center

Program Summaries and Focus

Office of Fire Policy and Coordination

The Office of Fire Policy and Coordination is responsible for the oversight and management of the USFA. This office also conducts programs which impact upon fire and rescue service management practices. The initiatives undertaken by this office include:

1) maintaining USFA leadership roles on national and international levels on legislative and policy issues;
2) serving as focal point for addressing fire service leadership issues;
3) providing support to volunteer fire service initiatives.

Program Focus:

- National Leadership Capacity Building
- Fire Service/Multi-Agency Operations
- Federal/State/Local Agency Coordination
- Special Fire Service Initiatives

Office of Fire Prevention and Arson Control

This program element is directed at working with the fire service, State and local government, other federal agencies, community organizations, and the private sector to reduce the loss of life and property due to fire. This is being accomplished by the diligent application of programs and projects in areas of fire prevention, public fire education and awareness, fire technology development, codes and standards, and mitigation of arson. Information obtained through research, demonstration, and development is disseminated to the fire community and general public through a variety of mechanisms including publications and technical materials, videoconferences, meetings and seminars, exhibits, articles, press releases, and staff contact.

Private sector partnerships are a major element of our fire prevention strategy. The USFA also makes its products available through the National Fire Academy training programs and through the Learning Resource Center, both located in Emmitsburg.

Program Focus:

- Public Education and Awareness
- Fire Technology Development
- Arson Research and Prevention
- Community-Based Fire Prevention
- Public/Private Sector

Office of Firefighter Health and Safety

Firefighting is among the most dangerous occupations in America. Each year thousands of firefighters are injured and over 100 firefighters are killed in the line of duty. To mitigate the risks imposed by responding to unknown perils, firefighters need to be in superior physical condition and need to be supplied with the best protective equipment which modern technology can produce.

It is the aim of the Firefighter Health and Safety Office to perform and encourage research and development which will increase the safety and well being of members of the American fire service. We seek to make the outputs of this research known to members of the fire service and to encourage private industry to incorporate innovations in equipment available to firefighters.

Program Focus:

- Health Studies/Research
- Safety Studies/Research
- Equipment/Technology Development
- Training/Awareness

National Fire Data Center

The National Fire Data Center (NFDC), as directed by Public Law 93-498, is responsible for the selection, analysis, publication, and dissemination of information related to the prevention, occurrence, control, and results of fires of all types. The NFDC program is designed to provide an accurate nationwide analysis of the fire problem, identify major problem areas, assist in setting priorities, determine possible solutions to problems, and monitor the progress of programs to reduce fire losses. To carry out these functions, the NFDC shall gather and analyze:

1) information on the frequency, cause, spread, and extinguishment of fires,

2) information on the number of injuries and deaths resulting from fires, including the specific causes and nature of such injuries and deaths, and information on property losses,

3) information on the occupational hazards faced by firefighters, including the causes of deaths and injuries arising from firefighting activities,

4) information on all types of firefighting activities, including inspection practices,

5) technical information related to building construction and fire properties of materials,

6) information on fire prevention and control laws, systems, methods, techniques, and administrative structures used in foreign nations,

7) information on the causes, behavior, and best methods for control of other types of fires including, but not limited to, forest fires, brush fires, fires underground, oil blow-out fires, and water borne fires, and,

8) such other information and data as is deemed useful and applicable.

In carrying out the programs of the NFDC, the USFA is authorized to:

1) develop standard data reporting methods,

2) encourage and assist State, local and other agencies, public and private, in developing and reporting information, and

3) make full use of existing data gathering and analysis organizations.

The USFA will assure dissemination to the maximum extent possible of the fire data collected and developed by the NFDC by making such data, information, and analysis available in appropriate form to Federal agencies, State and local governments, private organizations, industry, business, and other interested persons.

Program Focus:

- Fire Incident Data Collection and Analysis
- Major Fires Investigations--Technical Report Series
- Special Studies
- Fire Department Operations/Management Research
- Data Utilization and Dissemination

Private Sector and Other Agency Support

The USFA realizes that, in order to carry out its extensive legislatively mandated responsibilities to advance fire prevention throughout the U. S., its efforts must be greatly leveraged by working partnerships with other organizations, particularly the private sector. The USFA strategy in this regard has been geared to expanding private sector participation for local and State fire prevention programs and to gain private sector support for the USFA's research and development projects. The level of support gained to date can be seen in programs such as public education and awareness, new technology development and testing, and demonstration projects. Our public education and awareness campaign illustrates our success. We have engaged a variety of private organizations and corporations to leverage support for our awareness campaigns. A list of these organizations and corporations is in the appendix.

The USFA has also initiated several new public/private projects combining the interests of other Federal agencies, the private sector, and the U. S. Fire Administration.

- Major League Baseball Fire Safety Video PSAs (Public Service Announcements). Planning began on an exciting new initiative that will be completed in FY 91. In cooperation with Pan Educational Institute, Independence, Missouri, and the Kansas City Royals Baseball Team, the USFA will be producing Fire Safety PSAs featuring major league players. These videos will be produced during '91 Spring Training.

- Fire Safe Adaptable, Accessible Modular House involves the combined efforts of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (ATBCB), the Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA), Nanticoke Homes of Delaware, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the National Association of Home Builders/Research Foundation (NAHB/RF). In addition, many private corporations donated products for use in the home which has been built and is exhibited at the NAHB Research Home Park in Prince George's County, Maryland. Materials describing this unique house include video and printed items.

- Retrofit Demonstration Program involves the USFA, HUD, NAHB/RF with State and local housing development agencies in nine (9) states as well as local builders and developers in the energy and residential sprinkler retrofitting of single- and multi-family housing. Four separate publications have been printed describing the costs and benefits of the retrofits.

- Head Start Fire Safety Program is a joint effort of Federal involvement of the USFA and the Office of Child Development/HHS and the Pan Educational Institute of Kansas City. Head Start teachers are being trained to teach a fire safety curriculum to high-risk children. (See appendix for site listing.)

- Corporate Fire Safety Campaign was a USFA FY 90 effort to iduce companies to carry out employee fire safety programs with USFA support. A secondary purpose is to open up a variety of other private sector opportunities for joint initiatives with State and local fire services.

- Operation Life Safety In our efforts to expand the use of residential sprinklers, the USFA along with the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) has created a private sector consortium which contributes funds to the overall effort. The members include: National Fire Sprinkler Association, Carpet and Rug Institute, Copper Development Corporation, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, BF Goodrich, and Shell Chemical Corporation.

- Plan to Get Out Alive is entering its fifth year with primary financial support from McDonald's and BRK-Pittway. This unique private sector fire safety program has already been supported by a combined $9 million private sector expenditure.

In the area of new technology development and testing, the Office of Firefighter Health and Safety has had significant success in combining public/private interest.

- Infection Control Considerations: All emergency responders are subject to infectious diseases present in the people they are helping (or restraining). Emergency medical personnel are probably the most frequently exposed, but structural firefighters and rescue personnel are also vulnerable. The USFA has recognized this hazard and convened two forums and offered two teleconferences on the subject. The USFA is also developing a course for managers faced with this problem, with emphasis on personnel protection and the rights of exposed individuals.

- HAZ/MAT Suits In the testing and development of a new hazardous materials ensemble for firefighters, the USFA has received the support of several governmental agencies, i.e., NIOSH, OSHA, and the U. S. Coast Guard.

The outlook for increased private sector support of fire technology and prevention programs is excellent, based on our current work. Fire prevention, especially at the local community level, is viewed by business and civic leaders as a high priority. The USFA will use its national mandate and resources to support its public and private partners through a variety of roles: catalyst, communications link, information resource, and technical assistance.

United States Fire Administration

THE FIRE PROBLEM

Civilian Fire Deaths	6,215
Civilian Fire Injuries	30,800
Fires	2,437,000
Property Loss	$8,352,000,000
Firefighter Deaths	110

United States Fire Administration

RESIDENTIAL FIRE PROBLEM

75% of the Deaths

67% of the Injuries

21% of the Fires

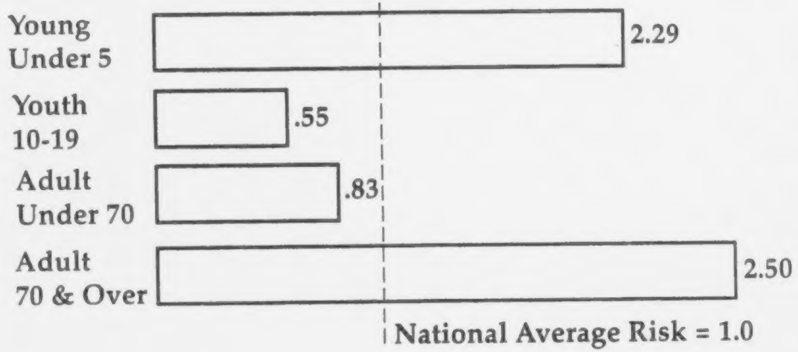
43% of the Loss

- *Occur in Residential Fires*

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

United States Fire Administration

RISK OF DEATH BY FIRE



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PROGRAMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OFFICE OF FIRE POLICY AND COORDINATION

National Leadership Capacity Building

- Fire Executive Fellowship Program: In FY 90 USFA/NFA sponsored six senior fire officers for the Kennedy School of Government/Harvard Senior Executive Management Program held each summer. FY 91 will be the eighth year of this excellent program which serves as a capstone for NFA's Executive Development curriculum.

- Leadership Conferences: USFA periodically conducts leadership conferences of fire and related disciplines to address emerging fire trends or specific issues. The USFA supported a Strategic Planning Conference for the National Association of State Fire Marshals. These are but two examples of the kinds of leadership conferences the USFA has held over the past years.

Fire Service and Multi-Agency Operations

- Integrated Emergency Management Systems (IEMS): The USFA, in cooperation with State and Local Programs and Support (SLPS), has sponsored a national IEMS Project for the past 7 years. Oversight of this effort has been provided by a national advisory committee made up of representatives from all the entities having direct responsibilities during emergencies--fire, police, EMS, public works--as well as representatives of the major public interest organizations, including city managers, elected officials, counties, etc. The project has had as its major goal the improvement of emergency management response at State and local levels. A variety of materials and technical assistance are available. Information activities are conducted across the country, as well.

- Urban Search and Rescue: As part of a greater FEMA effort, the USFA is supporting the National Association on Search and Rescue to establish an East Coast presence to complement its West Coast operation. Because of the various recent international and national disasters, heavy search and rescue capabilities and operations have received national attention. NASAR is providing leadership on discussions of critical issues.

Federal/State/Local Coordination

- Volunteer Fire Service Support: In cooperation with the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), the U. S. Fire Administration is helping to improve the information network among the nation's volunteer fire departments. A major improvement between the NVFC State Directors and local fire departments has been achieved as well as increased flow of input into State and Federal fire program activities. A residential sprinkler kit was developed and distributed to the volunteer fire service community.

- Consensus Codes Process: USFA has provided support to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) consensus codes process for fire codes. An information and education program is underway for the fire service, including printed and video products.

Special Fire Initiatives

As required by Congress or simply by the urgency of issues, the USFA carries out a variety of special initiatives. For example, the USFA, in response to a Congressional mandate, was involved in a project with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on researching and testing cigarettes to develop a standard for a product less likely to ignite upholstery and bedding.

The USFA is also involved with the Consumer Product Safety Commission in the development of a multi-year effort on the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors.

Also, in response to a growing national concern, the USFA, in conjunction with the U. S. Forest Service, supported the development of a new effort to address fires in wildlands caused by the Wildland/Urban interface. The National Fire Academy has now developed an Academy course on the subject. Arson will receive special emphasis in FY 91.

OFFICE OF FIRE PREVENTION AND ARSON CONTROL

Public/Private Sector Initiatives

Over the past several years, the USFA has served as a catalyst to create greater public/private partnerships for fire service and local community benefit. This has been accomplished through direct consultation with private organizations, through meetings and conferences, and by other targeted efforts. As a result, several important initiatives have resulted such as: Operation Life Safety, the National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program, Head Start Fire Safety Project and many other targeted projects. Several very useful publications have resulted from our private sector efforts such as "Ounce of Prevention" with Society of the Plastics Industries, "System Approach to Building Design" with Concrete and Masonry Institute, and the Fire Safe Adaptable, Accessible Modular House with NAHB/Research Facilities.

Public Education and Awareness:

The USFA has conducted a multi-pronged approach to improving public fire education and awareness across the country. This is accomplished through programs aimed at the general public, educators, community organizations, fire departments, and the private sector. The USFA has witnessed a growing trend over the past 5 years at State and local levels for a much greater emphasis on public fire education and awareness; particularly the human behavior aspects of reducing death and injury. Because national fire data has shown that identifiable groups of people, "elderly, minorities, children," have a higher risk from fire than others, the USFA has developed programs targeted to these high-risk groups. A variety of approaches and programs are being employed in the USFA's fire education and awareness programs.

- National Awareness Campaigns: Seven national campaigns have been developed and implemented:
  1) Smoke Detector Installation and Maintenance,
  2) Partnerships Against Fire,
  3) Check Your Hot Spots (alternate heaters),
  4) Curious Kids Set Fires,
  5) This is Fire,
  6) Let's Retire Fire (senior citizens), and
  7) Corporate 500 Employee Fire Safety.

  Aggregate equivalent advertising value of all of our campaigns to date is over $500 million. We estimate that we have reached viewing and listening audiences of over 100 million or one-third of the U. S. population. Feedback directly from fire departments indicates that an ever increasing number of communities are instituting public education and awareness programs.

  The USFA also continued two additional national campaigns with private organizations:

  1) Plan to Get Out Alive with the McDonald's Corporation and BRK-Pittway (First Alert), and
  2) Project Get Alarmed with the National Safe Kids Coalition (Johnson & Johnson and National Childrens Medical Center).

  Private expenditures for the first campaign have exceeded $9 million and close to $1 million is being spent for the second campaign.

- Fire Safety for Children: USFA has carried out several very successful, targeted projects aimed at children. The Sesame Street Fire Safety Program has been operating now for more than 9 years. Recently, in cooperation with the Children's Television Workshop (CTW), a new fire safety workbook and videotape have been made available to local communities, following a successful national videoconference on the Emergency Education Network (EENET).

  In conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and a private, non-profit organization, USFA is supporting the implementation of a new fire safety curriculum in Head Start Centers across the U. S.

  USFA serves on the National Policy Advisory Committee of the National Safe Kids Coalition which is focusing on a variety of children's safety issues including burn and death and injury control.

- Women in the Fire Service: USFA initiated an effort to update and publish a new guide on women in the fire service. The original document was published in 1980.

- Publications/Information: The requests the USFA receives for our various publications have increased dramatically over the past 5 years with our printing budget increasing ten-fold during this period.

  USFA has developed and presented numerous videoconferences over the past five years on a variety of fire topics. This year the USFA sponsored videoconferences through EENET on the following topics:

  1) Seniors and Fire Safety,
  2) Alternate Heater Fires (co-sponsored with CPSC), and

3) Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (co-sponsored with SLPS).

Arson Research and Development:

The USFA has a leadership role in coordination of Federal anti-arson programs and in supporting a variety of anti-arson activities of State and local fire service and law enforcement agencies. This charge has been carried out through the use of improved computer-based arson information systems (AIMS); National Arson Resource Center at the Learning Resource Center at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) in Emmitsburg, MD; community-based anti-arson projects; and a variety of research and development and technical projects. Some of the significant accomplishments of FY 90 are:

- Community-based anti-arson programs: For the past several years, the USFA has funded, nationwide, 20-30 community anti-arson projects. The preliminary information, gleaned from our new evaluation instrument recently approved by OMB, indicates that many of these programs are having a significant impact on their arson problems.

- Arson Information Management System (AIMS): The AIMS update was completed (AIMS 5.0) and pilot tested in New Orleans, LA. The use of AIMS is growing nationwide and the new program has the potential of being able to be utilized on a national level. Several states, including Texas and Tennessee, have shown a keen interest in adopting the new AIMS system for their statewide arson reporting.

  Training workshops were offered in FY 90 and will be reinstituted with training offered on the new system in the early part of FY 92. A listing of training workshop sites is included in the appendix.

- Arson Organization and Management Project: The organization and management program received excellent reviews throughout the nation. The technical assistance that is being offered in FY 91 has been well received. In fact, more departments than can be assisted have applied for technical assistance in setting up organizational and managerial techniques for an arson unit. The report which resulted from the initial project has been sent to hundreds of requesting departments and the information contained in the report is being utilized by those departments.

  A close working relationship with organizations and agencies regarding management techniques continues. The information that was developed by the USFA in the initial project is being made available to anyone who requests it, and further it is being used to design training modules throughout various training groups.

- Juvenile Arson Program: USFA is involved in a unique interagency partnership with the Department of Justice. Through the guidance of a national advisory committee of fire, police, justice, health, mental health and other personnel, this effort is developing a comprehensive juvenile arson intervention and control model program.

  "Guidelines for Implementation of a Juvenile Firesetters Control and Prevention Program" was completed and offered to two departments for a pilot test (Eden Prairie, MN and Glendale, AZ). The guidelines are in a draft stage and will be updated when comments and suggestions are received from the participating sites.
  A national conference is being planned for Denver, CO in April '91 on these new program guidelines and departments will be asked to participate in the final evaluation stage of the project.

- Publications and Technical Information: In direct response to input from arson professionals, . USFA has produced several targeted publications for State and local use:

- Arson Prosecutors Guidelines,
- Field Index Guide for Investigators,
- Arson Strike Force Manual, and
- Arson Resource Directory.

- Vehicle Fires Investigations Guidelines: A videotape and accompanying guide were completed during FY 90 and sent to Metropolitan Fire Department training directors. The tapes are being incorporated into various training courses throughout the country. This project recognizes the difficulty in investigating auto arson due to new construction materials in vehicles.

- National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG): The USFA has become an integral member of the NWCG (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service) and, as a result of that involvement, information on the urban/ wildland interface was produced and made available nationwide. A videotape, in-depth reports on signifi-cant wildland fires, and firefighter difficulties in fighting wildland fires are only a few of the products which have been produced. The USFA will undertake an in-depth look at arson in wildland settings and broadcast a national videoconference on the urban/wildland interface.

Fire Technology Development:

USFA conducts a variety of programs aimed at promoting and improving life-saving technologies for fire prevention and control. This involves such items as fire safety codes, residential sprinkler systems, smoke detector developments, and other protection focuses.

- Quick-Acting Residential Sprinklers: The QRS (Quick Response Sprinklers) technology offers a means to dramatically reduce losses of life and property from fire. Our multi-faceted program includes research and development, demonstrations, and information and technical assistance.

- In the research areas, the USFA has supported extensive research to develop installation and applications standards needed to promulgate QRS use in varieties of occupancies. This has included work with the Center for Fire Research, Factory Mutual Corporation, and Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. The USFA has also conducted research and the development of technical information needed to determine the cost/benefit of residential sprinklers in a community.

- Through a variety of demonstrations of the QRS technology, the USFA has been able to practically demonstrate the utility of the technology. Beginning with a major public/private partnership, Operation San Francisco, the USFA has conducted very successful demonstrations. In FY 90, the USFA carried out three demonstration initiatives with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the National Association of Home Builders/ Research Foundation (NAHB/RF). These projects are the Retrofit (Multi/Single family) Demonstration Project, the Fire Safe Adaptable, Accessible Modular House, and the Alternative Fire Safety Systems for Affordable Housing. The USFA also has 27 retrofitted travel trailers in use providing live fire demonstrations at trade-shows, fairs and the like.

- Information Dissemination and Technical Assistance activities are carried out through a variety of activities. A public/private consortium, Operation Life Safety, conducts extensive technical information and assistance efforts including nationwide sprinkler workshops for local governments, developers, installers, and other parties. The USFA also publishes and distributes hundreds of thousands of sprinkler brochures and technical publications for fire departments, local governments, builders, and others. Through FEMA's EENET, the USFA has conducted videoconferences on residential sprinkler systems.

- Smoke Detector Technology: The USFA continues to support the research on smoke detectors as well as the publication and dissemination of materials to the public and interested parties. Of particular interest is the USFA support, through a grant to Underwriters Laboratories, of new standards for smoke detectors for the hearing impaired. The USFA also distributed, through its public awareness campaign, 20,000 smoke detector installation and maintenance kits, 5,000 of which were in Spanish.

- Reality-based Codes: The USFA participates in the technical codes development process of the various national code making bodies such as BOCA, NFPA, ICBO, and others.

- Injury Prevention Strategy: The USFA was a principal participant in the Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control (HHS/CDC) development of National Health Objectives for Year 2000. Several specific fire-related objectives and strategies are included in the plan now official policy of the Federal government.

Community-Based Fire Prevention:

- National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program: This is the first concentrated Federal effort to combine the resources of government at all levels with those of community volunteers, the fire service, and the private sector to build and support successful fire prevention programs. Projects supported through NCVFPP are community-wide action programs targeted at fire prevention awareness, fire safety and survival, and fire protection. A 3-year phasedown program began in FY 90 and will bring the remaining 20 states into the program. A directory of the 106 local prevention projects has been published.

OFFICE OF FIREFIGHTER HEALTH AND SAFETY

Health Studies/Research

- Guide to Developing and Managing an Emergency Service Infection Control Program: The USFA has been involved in many initiatives which deal with protecting emergency responders from the serious risk of exposure to communicable disease. One of these initiatives has been the development of a guide which will assist emergency response managers in developing, implementing, managing, and evaluating an infection control program based on Federal laws and regulations and National standards. This guide, which will be completed during FY 91, is being developed jointly by USFA and NFA in conjunction with the development of the NFA field course, "Infection Control for Emergency Response Personnel: The Supervisor's Role." The guide will be an integral part of the course as well as a standalone document.

- Stress in Emergency Medical Services: Emergency Medical Services (EMS), an integral part of most fire departments, has unique stress-inducing characteristics. Research to identify causes and development solutions to reduce the level of stress in EMS providers is continuing; a packaged educational program addressing this problem will be field tested during FY 91.

Safety Studies/Research

- National Transportation Safety Board Investigation: The USFA assisted the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) with the investigation of a collision between an Amtrak Passenger Train and a fire department pumper in Virginia. The USFA will publish a "Special Investigation Report," based on the NTSB/USFA investigation, upon receipt of the official NTSB recommendations.

Training/Awareness

- Physical Fitness Coordinator's Manual for Fire Departments: Stress, particularly that which is physical in nature, is the leading cause of line-of-duty death of firefighters. To help reduce the cardiovascular stress and associated risks to these emergency responders, the USFA has conducted several research projects over the past decade which deal with physical fitness for firefighters and physical fitness programs for fire departments. This manual is designed to assist the member of the fire department who is responsible for implementing and managing a physical fitness program in setting up such a program and managing it effectively.

- Stress Management Model Program for Maintaining Firefighter Well-Being: Emotional stress is another serious problem in the emergency services. Shift work, hostile environments, entering unknown situations, and the upheaval of routine family life are some of the problems which create job stress. In addition, the gory, gruesome scenes that are often witnessed by emergency responders--sometimes involving children or fellow responders--can take their toll in the form of critical incident stress or post-traumatic stress syndrome. The model stress management program is designed to assist departments in helping their members to reduce their daily stressors, and in dealing with the stress that they face due to their work environment.

- Infection Control for Emergency Response Personnel: The Supervisor's Role: The USFA is working jointly with the National Fire Academy (NFA) on the development of this two-day field course. The course addresses modes of disease transmission, measures for prevention, incident response and recovery, station issues, and training/role modeling. The course is being developed based upon the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) "Curriculum Guide for Public Safety Workers" which addresses communicable disease transmission in the emergency service work environment, and highlights all applicable laws, regulations, and standards.

- Infection Control Testimony and Information Dissemination: The U.S. Fire Administrator testified in public hearings at the U.S. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regarding a proposed Federal regulation, "Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens." Based on this testimony, OSHA developed an interim Compliance Directive to address this critical issue while the proposed regulation is finalized. The USFA also distributed an open letter to all emergency response agencies, recommending that all emergency response personnel be immunized against every vaccine-preventable disease.

Equipment, Technology Development

- The management of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a key component of fire service management in most communities. The USFA is working toward increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of this part of fire service management. A project to identify a means of evaluating the effectiveness of a department's EMS delivery system based upon the outcome of patients is underway. This research will lead to a management tool to assist fire departments in managing their EMS systems more effectively.

Safety Studies/Research

Development and Dissemination of Recommended Safe Practices

The USFA continues to develop and disseminate materials that allow firefighters to go more safely about their dangerous and difficult tasks. The Office of Firefighter Health and Safety has developed guidance on responding to crashes involving cars equipped with air bags. This topic is of vital concern to first responders attempting to perform victim extraction from automobiles equipped with air bags.

We have also developed and disseminated a guide for fire department safety officers. This document will guide a department in establishing, maintaining, and monitoring a comprehensive safety program.

Chemical Protective Clothing Research and Development Activities in FY 90

The Office of Firefighter Health and Safety participated in a broad range of activities which included field tests of chemical protective clothing and equipment; research and development in furtherance of the chemical protective clothing standards making efforts of national consensus standards-making activities; research and development of innovative chemical protective clothing equipment; and interagency efforts to work together in the development of chemical protective clothing and equipment.

Field Test of Chemical Protective Clothing and Equipment

In FY 90 the USFA received the final report of field tests of chemical protective clothing and equipment.

Field Evaluation of Chemical Protective Suits: The objectives of this study were:

1. To measure the physiologic responses of firefighters wearing HAZMAT protective clothing;

2. To determine the magnitude of the restrictive effects of the HAZMAT protective clothing through the use of anthropometric measurements; and

3. To advance improvements in protection and design of future firefighters' HAZMAT protective clothing and reduction in fatigue as a result of more functionally designed HAZMAT clothing.

The USFA will provide the results of this study to the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F-23 Subcommittee on Human Factors in FY 91 to support that Subcommittee's effort to develop standards relating to the comfort, fit, function, and integrity of chemical protective clothing.

Evaluation of ASTM F-1154-88, Standard Practice for Evaluating the Comfort, Fit, Function, and Integrity of Chemical Protective Suit Ensembles: This new standard of the ASTM was evaluated for its usefulness to fire department HAZMAT teams. The evaluation procedure was determined to be not demanding enough and a new procedure was developed (consistent with the intent of F-1154-88). The USFA will provide the results of this study to the ASTM Subcommittee for its consideration in FY 91.

Evaluation of a Permeation Field Test Kit: This field test kit is intended to allow HAZMAT personnel to determine if a chemical substance, known or unknown, is permeating the garment that is intended for use. Based upon the success of the USFA field tests, the test kit is now commercially available and an ASTM F-23 standard for this apparatus is being developed.

Non-Destructive Testing and Field Evaluation of Chemical Protective Clothing

Research was conducted on a simple and relatively inexpensive method of testing chemical protective clothing for contamination without destroying the chemical protective clothing in the process. As part of this study, a Chemical Protective Clothing Reuse/Disposal Decision Logic is also being developed.

The Federal Workgroup on Chemical Protective Clothing and Equipment Research and Development

The USFA continues to meet with representatives of other Federal agencies with ongoing interests and activities in chemical protective clothing and equipment research and development. Among the Workgroup's goals is that of working together on projects of mutual interest. Field tests of the Permeation Field Test Kit were conducted by the USFA with four fire departments in order to assist the Environmental Protection Agency in assessing the usefulness of this apparatus for workers (who might also be firefighters) at hazardous materials sites. The USFA was selected as Chair of the Federal Workgroup for 1991.

The National Fire Protection Association Subcommittee on Chemical Protective Clothing: The USFA is an active member of this Subcommittee. In FY 90 the USFA issued a contract to provide this Subcommittee with the research documentation needed to develop performance requirements for flash protection for chemical protective boots, chemical protective gloves, flash protection for chemical protective clothing, and for a new standard: Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Operations.

The American Society for Testing and Materials F-23 Committee on Protective Clothing

The USFA continues to actively participate in this Committee's activities. Field tests of chemical protective clothing and standards evaluations have been conducted in furtherance of this Committee's work.

NATIONAL FIRE DATA CENTER

The USFA receives incident-based fire data voluntarily provided by local fire departments through participating State Fire Marshals who collect, analyze and forward the information to the National Fire Data Center. The USFA supports this national data collection through a cooperative agreement with the National Fire Information Council (NFIC), a public nonprofit association of State and local fire officials involved in fire incident data collection and analysis. With the cooperation of NFIC, the USFA operates the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). NFIRS data is used to analyze the Nation's fire problem at the national, regional, State, and local levels. Based upon the analyses at the respective levels, reports are developed describing the fire problems and indicating targets for prevention and mitigation strategies.

During FY 90, the National Fire Data Center (NFDC) and NFIC were successful in recruiting two additional states (Oklahoma and Georgia) and two additional major metropolitan fire departments (New Orleans, LA, and Baltimore County, MD) as participants in NFIRS. Currently, 40 states and the District of Columbia are recognized as system participants.

In addition to ongoing data analysis services, special studies and various projects were initiated to address specific problems and current issues facing the nation's fire and rescue service. A major emphasis in this area includes the production and dissemination of USFA-NFDC's Technical Reports Series providing analysis of major or unusual fires (incidents stressing the "lessons learned") to accomplish significant informa-tion transfer. The Technical Series Reports are routinely transmitted to various fire trade publications, select fire service organizations, and other interested parties upon request. During FY 90 approximate-ly 13 such reports were made available. Notable among these were the following:

- A series of fires involving nursing homes/adult care facilities resulting in multiple fatalities and at least one "success story" in a facility which prevented life loss through model preventive measures including sprinklers, alarm systems, and evacuation training for staff and residents. (See appendix for listing of technical report series.)

Other areas of support activity included skills training on data analysis techniques for select NFIC-NFIRS project managers. The three-day seminar featured hands-on computerized analysis and demonstrations of state-of-the-art software for use with NFIRS data. The training was sponsored by USFA-NFDC and utilized the EMI computer lab.

The analytical methods used to support overall fire service operations management continue to be the focus of a number of NFDC activities;

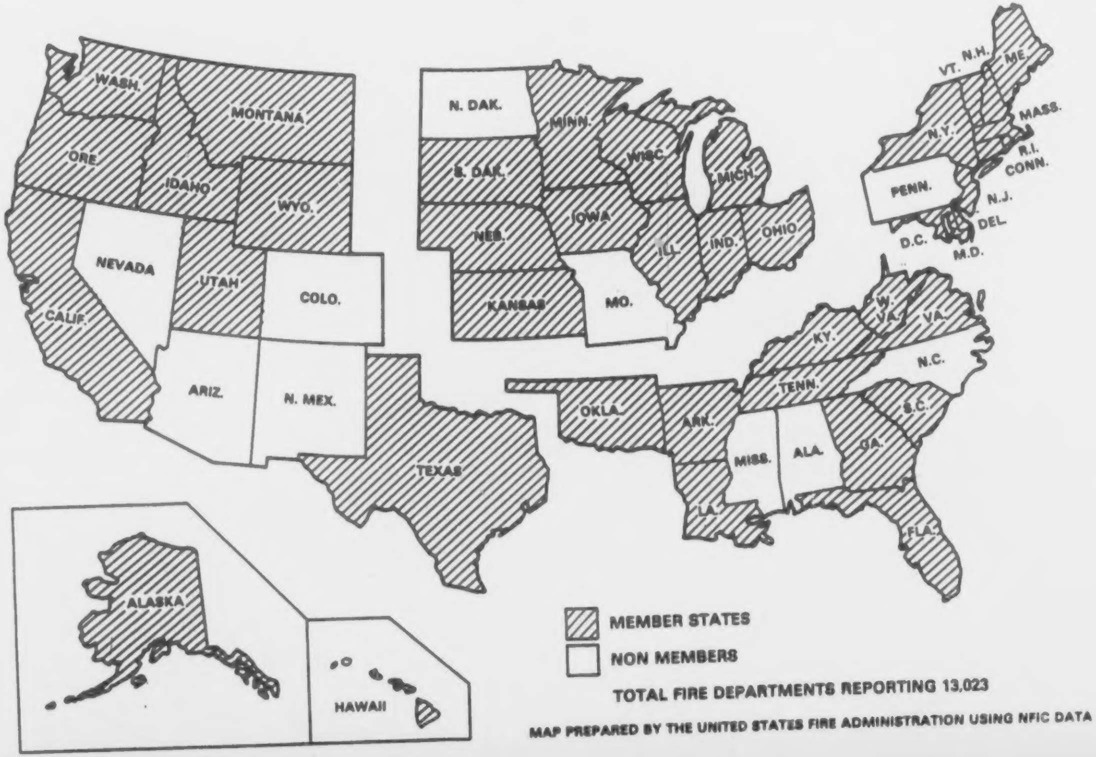
- The hazmat reporting component to NFIRS was completed and released in both the mainframe and micro computer versions to the NFIRS system participants. This activity required the modification and re-release of both software programs and the respective system documentation and handbooks. Currently more than 350 departments utilize the NSFA-NFIC developed micro-computer NFIRS programs.

- The Arson Reporting Component to NFIRS (a pilot program) was introduced in two states (Illinois and Maryland). This initiative is intended to provide expanded information on arson fires with an eye toward improved identification and supplemental information not otherwise available on this topic of increasing concern.

- The draft Wildland Fire Component to NFIRS was also finalized. This module is intended to target expanded information to better quantify wildland fire loss--on other than Federal lands--which is currently not well identified. Fires of this type are believed to represent a substantial burden to responding local fire departments and account for significant losses which are not currently reported. This project is being coordinated with the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's (NWCG) Information Resources Management Working Team to ensure continuity of terms and definitions and to assure USFA's efforts are not redundant to other Federal initiatives.

In FY 90, the USFA prepared and released the 7th Edition of *Fire in the United States*, which provided a national overview of the fire problem for the period 1983 through 1987 with highlights of 1988.

NFIRS MEMBER STATES — 1991
THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION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MINN.
S. DAK.
WISC.
MICH.
NEB.
IOWA
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IND.
OHIO
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OKLA.
ARK.
MISS.
ALA.
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GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
TENN.
KY.
W. VA.
VA.
VT.
N.H.
ME.
MASS.
N.Y.
R.I.
CONN.
PENN.
N.J.
DEL.
D.C.
M.D.
ALASKA
HAWAII

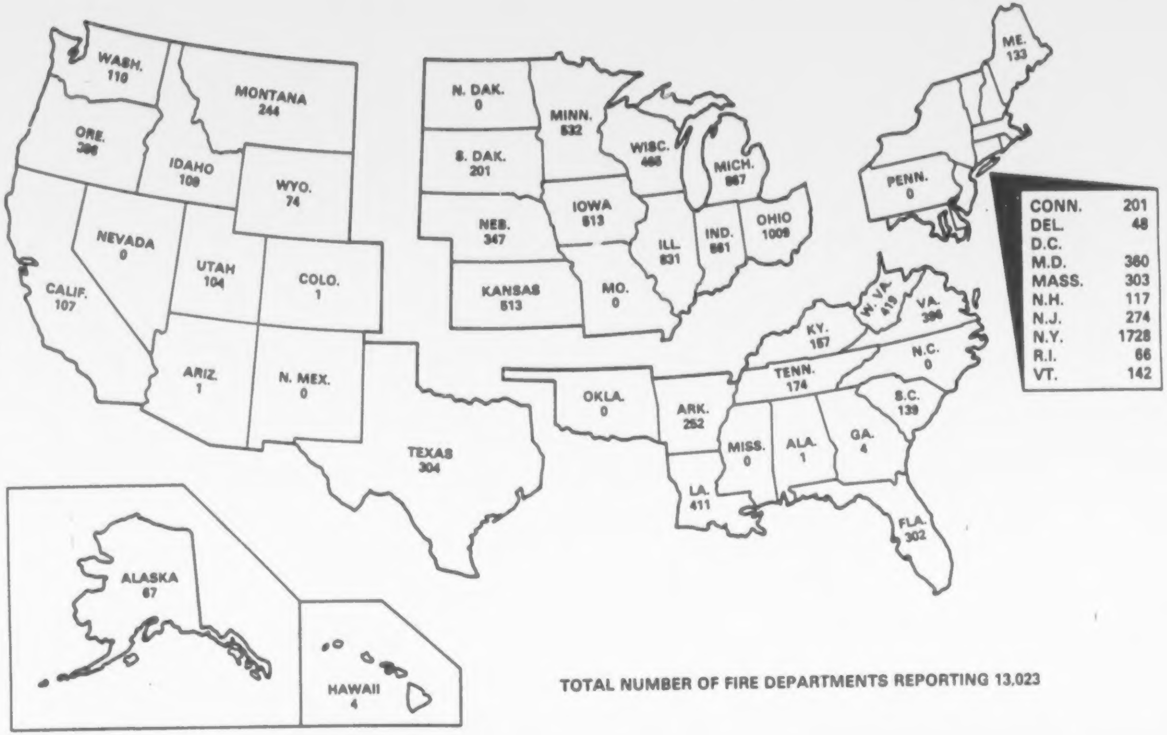
▨ MEMBER STATES

☐ NON MEMBERS

TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING 13,023

MAP PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION USING NFIC DATA

FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING 1989 NFIRS DATA TO THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION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CALIF.
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ARIZ.
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VA.
396
N.C.
0
S.C.
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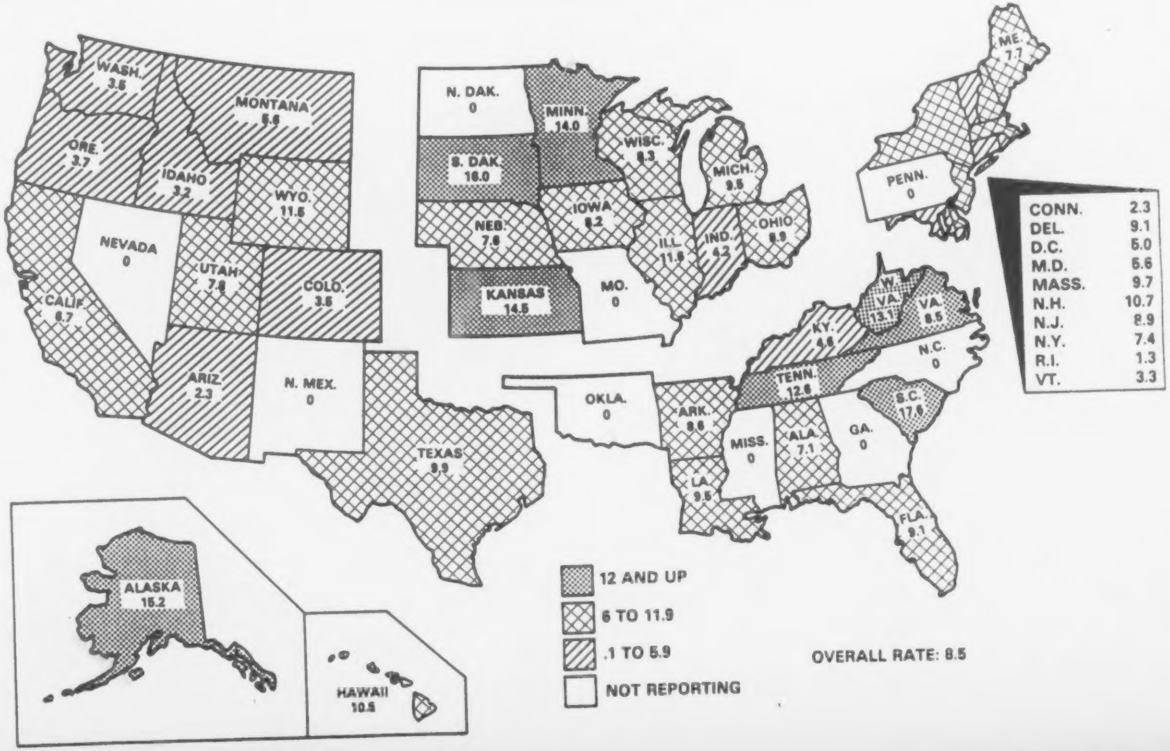
PENN.
0
ME.
133
ALASKA
67
HAWAII
4

CONN.	201
DEL.	48
D.C.	
M.D.	360
MASS.	303
N.H.	117
N.J.	274
N.Y.	1728
R.I.	66
VT.	142

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING 13,023

1989 NFIRS DATA
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRES
DEATHS PER 1,000 FIRES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CALIF. 6.7
IDAHO 3.2
MONTANA 5.6
NEVADA 0
UTAH 7.6
WYO. 11.6
COLO. 3.6
ARIZ. 2.3
N. MEX. 0
TEXAS 9.9
N. DAK. 0
S. DAK. 16.0
NEB. 7.6
KANSAS 14.5
MINN. 14.0
IOWA 8.2
MO. 0
OKLA. 0
WISC. 8.3
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S.C. 17.6
GA. 0
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PENN. 0
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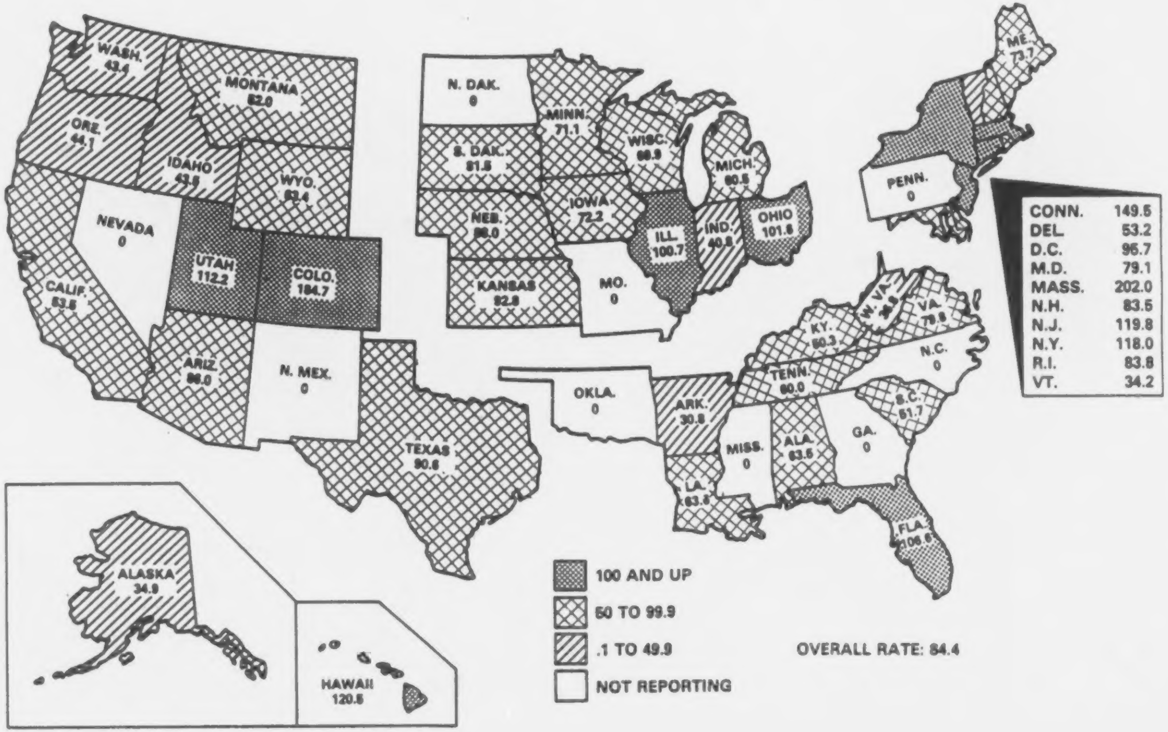
CONN. 2.3
DEL. 9.1
D.C. 5.0
M.D. 5.6
MASS. 9.7
N.H. 10.7
N.J. 8.9
N.Y. 7.4
R.I. 1.3
VT. 3.3
ALASKA 15.2
HAWAII 10.5
12 AND UP
6 TO 11.9
.1 TO 5.9
NOT REPORTING
OVERALL RATE: 8.5

1989 NFIRS DATA
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRES
INJURIES PER 1,000 FIRES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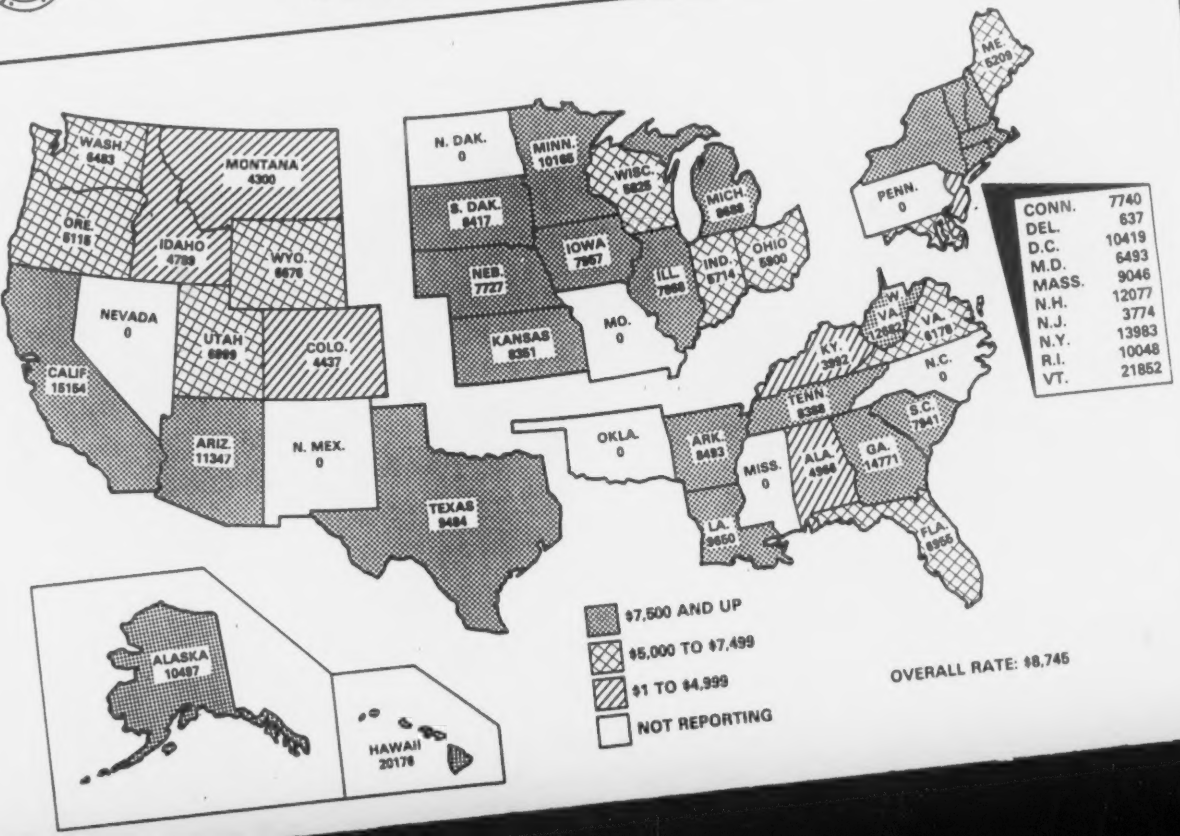
ORE. 44.1
IDAHO 43.5
WYO. 83.4
NEVADA 0
UTAH 112.2
COLO. 184.7
CALIF. 53.5
ARIZ. 86.0
N. MEX. 0
TEXAS 90.6
N. DAK. 0
S. DAK. 81.5
NEB. 86.0
KANSAS 82.8
MINN. 71.1
IOWA 72.2
MO. 0
WISC. 66.9
MICH. 60.5
ILL. 100.7
IND. 40.8
OHIO 101.8
OKLA. 0
ARK. 30.8
LA. 63.8
MISS. 0
ALA. 63.5
GA. 0
FLA. 106.6
TENN. 60.0
KY. 60.3
W. VA. 36.8
VA. 79.8
N.C. 0
S.C. 51.7
PENN. 0
ME. 73.7
ALASKA 34.9
HAWAII 120.5
100 AND UP
50 TO 99.9
.1 TO 49.9
NOT REPORTING
OVERALL RATE: 84.4

CONN.	149.5
DEL.	53.2
D.C.	96.7
M.D.	79.1
MASS.	202.0
N.H.	83.5
N.J.	119.8
N.Y.	118.0
R.I.	83.8
VT.	34.2

1989 NFIRS DATA
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRES
DOLLAR LOSS PER FIRE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TEXAS 9484
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S. DAK. 8417
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MO. 0
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OHIO 5900
OKLA. 0
ARK. 8493
LA. 9650
MISS. 0
ALA. 4966
TENN. 8388
KY. 3992
W. VA. 12682
VA. 6178
N.C. 0
S.C. 7941
GA. 14771
FLA. 6966
ME. 6209
PENN. 0
ALASKA 10497
HAWAII 20176
$7,500 AND UP
$5,000 TO $7,499
$1 TO $4,999
NOT REPORTING

CONN.	7740
DEL.	637
D.C.	10419
M.D.	6493
MASS.	9046
N.H.	12077
N.J.	3774
N.Y.	13983
R.I.	10048
VT.	21852

OVERALL RATE: $8,745

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Office of Operations and Support (OS) manages and coordinates activities and resources by providing operational, administrative, and support services for the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). This includes personnel management; budget and fiscal operations; resource acquisition; admissions, registration and mail operations; transportation; food service; housing; and security. OS maintains a close coordination and interface with FEMA Headquarters elements performing similar functions.

Accomplishments:

The Operations and Support Division managed and directed "goods and services" in support of USFA and EMI operations in Fiscal Year 1990. The activities included acquisition of supplies and services, contract oversight, and reproduction of program and course-related materials. Thousands of student applications were reviewed, accepted, and processed for course attendance. Support services of OS provided transportation, housing, food, and maintenance of education and recreation facilities for more than 12,000 students.

OS coordinated and supported campus tours for Senator Barbara Mikulski and international visitors from Japan, Australia, Brazil, Canada, England, The Netherlands, and West Germany. Government agencies including Departments of State, Agriculture, Interior, Energy and Defense, the National Park Service, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Office of Management and Budget were provided facilities, housing, and support for training conducted at NETC.

The OS computer network was improved by the addition of an Adjunct Faculty Tracking and Reporting System, a Student/Course Data Tracking and Reporting System a Train-the-Trainer On-line Interactive Data Capture and Retrieval System, and an Action Item Tracking and Reporting System.

Several major facility projects were completed in FY 1990. Among the major items were renovations to the Fire/Arson Buildings, steam lines replacement in several buildings, and a new computer lab with handicapped access for EMI.

Continued progress was made in FY 1990 to bring the campus facilities up to code in terms of fire and life safety. Design and specification for fire alarm and control system for the entire campus was completed. Fire-rated doors were installed and existing sprinkler systems were repaired in the dormitories.

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

The Office of Educational Technology develops and implements consolidated training and education support systems. This effort is designed to provide the U.S. Fire Administration and the Emergency Management Institute with a wide range of support capabilities and high technology course deployment vehicles in the areas of audiovisual production, graphics, and television/telecommunications interactive videoconferencing.

The Educational Technology Division also administers the Learning Resource Center which provides current information and resources on fire and emergency management subjects, supplementing classroom lectures and materials. It houses a collection of over 40,000 books, periodicals, and research documents, as well as audiovisual materials such as films, video tapes, slide/tape programs, and microfiche.

The Educational Technology Division's Emergency Education NETwork (EENET) is a system for providing video training and education via satellite to fire service and emergency management personnel and allied professionals nationwide. Each show features training segments using experts in a particular field of concentration. A toll-free telephone line allows viewers to call in and question the experts during each program.

Accomplishments:

The EENET listing of videoconferencing "Receive Sites" has grown from 14 city addresses to a list of over 12,000 including over 300 cable television systems and several hundred locations outside of the continental United States. The size of the expanding EENET audience is now estimated to be more than 100,000 per program based upon the size of the mailing list and samples from the Receive Site Evaluations. In addition, a large secondary audience of fire and emergency management professionals view taped EENET broadcasts.

The EENET was presented with the First Place Award for "Best Distance Learning Program in the Area of Continuing Education" at the Eighth Annual Telecon Awards Ceremony in San Jose, California in FY 1990. In addition, two EENET broadcasts have been nominated for awards by the International Television Association.

In FY 1990, the Media Production shop continued its tradition of excellent support for the programs and curriculum of the USFA, NFA, and EMI by providing high quality media materials utilizing state-of-the-art computer capabilities.

FUTURE PLANS AND IMPROVEMENTS

In addition to program initiatives previously mentioned, the USFA is anticipating the following plans and improvements.

National Leadership Directions

PL-93-498 specified that the U. S. Fire Administration would serve as the federal focus for fire issues and developments. The USFA has addressed this responsibility in a variety of ways: through national coordination groups, such as the Federal Arson Task Force; through national conferences and meetings, such as "America Burning Revisited"; and through other policy and coordination approaches.

The need for the USFA to play this role is as great today as it was in 1974. New national concerns have arisen that require research, discussion, and direction, such as Urban Search and Rescue, emergency medical services, communicable diseases and first responders, drug-related concerns, intergovernmental and regional approaches, financing of public fire protection and prevention, and a host of other critical Federal, State, and local issues. Within the resources available and with direction from Congress and the Administration, the USFA will continue to provide a needed federal focus on current and emerging national concerns.

Volunteer Fire Services

Today's volunteer fire services are being tested more than ever before by a variety of challenges. Hazardous materials identification and control under SARA Title III have placed extensive requirements on local volunteer departments. Urbanization, changing life styles, and a variety of community, social and political trends are testing the capacities of local volunteer departments, even more so than their counterparts in paid fire departments.

The USFA will need to continue to play a vital role in identifying and developing strategies and services to assist the volunteer services to meet the challenges ahead or we may witness the demise of the community volunteer fire service as we know it today.

Fire Prevention and Arson Control

- Public Fire Education and Awareness
  Virtually every fire department in the U.S. conducts some form of public fire education. Although some departments have good programs, very few regularly reach most of their citizens through comprehensive and effective programs. While many departments believe that fire prevention, which

includes education and awareness, is very important, it is still the least supported function in fire departments.

The USFA is pleased with the trend toward public fire education and awareness and would like to think that a significant portion of this trend is due to its five-year public education program. However, we are only seeing the tip of the fire prevention/education iceberg and will need to continue to aggressively attack the various barriers to extensive, effective programs at State and local levels. The USFA will focus its efforts on the following:

1) Communications with Political, Executive, and Fire Service Leadership;
2) Continued development of public fire education tools and technical materials, including curricula and educational materials;
3) Expansion of efforts targeted toward school systems' acceptance of fire safety education as a required curriculum in K-12;
4) Greater encouragement of private sector commitment and support for community fire prevention, particularly the insurance industry;
5) Continued public awareness campaigns to address general public attitudes about fire.
6) Assistance for fire departments to increase resources for and focus on fire prevention at all levels.

The National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program (NCVFPP) will be completed in FY 1992. To date, 49 states and the District of Columbia have been involved in this project. Thirty states and the District of Columbia have completed participation and 19 states are currently active in the program. A series of publications has been produced, along with videos that include extensive resources and descriptions of replicable models of programs for new NCVFPP participants to use as detailed guides for developing fire prevention and education programs in their own jurisdictions.

In cooperation with the Western Missouri Fire Officers Association the USFA will start Phase II of its "Chemicals in School" project. It will produce a guideline handbook and a series of workshops with school superintendents and community and fire service leaders that will deal with safety issues. A video presentation also will be produced that will describe software design for hazardous materials management.

- Mitigation of the Arson Problem

The arson problem in the United States continues to be a significant part of the overall fire picture. NFIRS data indicates that the percentage of arson fires has remained status quo. This coincides with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report statistics.

Juvenile arson continues to be a major concern to arson investigators, as do profit-motivated fires. In addition, the proper management of arson units is becoming a concern to departments throughout the United States.

With input from arson investigators, managers, police, and fire chiefs, the USFA intends to focus on the following areas:

1) Continuation of arson data collection and use;
2) Technical Assistance to arson unit managers in organizing and managing arson units;
3) Technical Assistance to departments in implementing juvenile arson mitigation programs;

4) Development of computer-related programs for arson investigation units;

5) Continued community-based response and services for arson;

6) Evaluation of arson materials and equipment;

7) Continued research and development on technical concerns; and

8) Functional relationships in responding to arson (police, fire, judicial and community involvement).

Residential Sprinklers

As part of Operation Life Safety Program's continuing support for communities across America that have undertaken residential sprinkler programs, the USFA will again sponsor a series of residential sprinkler workshops during 1991. The 20 workshops, "Quality Control of Residential Sprinkler Installation to Ensure Reliability," will be held at pre-selected sites nationwide on behalf of USFA by the International Association of Fire Chiefs/Operation Life Safety Program and the National Fire Sprinkler Association.

Fire Service Publications

A USFA project with the Women in the Fire Service organization will revise the USFA's booklet on "Women in the Fire Service." This program will be completed in FY 1992.

Firefighter Health and Safety

Continued work on infectious disease control is mandated. Operations manuals, infectious disease control programs, public education, and the development of improved protective clothing and equipment are among the high priority items.

Other future projects call for additional work in areas previously addressed, such as physical fitness, stress management, employee assistance programs and improved safety clothing and equipment.

Hazardous Materials Equipment

One of the most vexing problems for hazardous materials incident responders is the selection, use and care of protective chemical suits. The USFA is devoted to research in this vital area. The solution is not imminent. Among the complicating factors are the high cost of the suits; the fact that a suit offering protection against one chemical might offer no protection against a different chemical; the fact that suits offer protection for a limited time and then must be discarded; and the fact that responders are likely to enter contaminated areas without proper protection. This problem is not subject to solution in the immediate future.

Public Fire Safety

In regard to the President's FY 92 budget, the USFA is directing resources from other projects to accommodate the requirements of Public Law 101-391, the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act.

National Fire Data Center

Future initiatives will continue to build upon the developments of the supplemental components to NFIRS (noted in the accomplishments section of this report) with an eye toward their comprehensive incorporation as appropriate.

In addition, two other data collection/information systems are being made available to assist fire service organizations with their management information services.

The Emergency Medical Services Reporting Module has been tentatively completed. This package will be released to select departments in the coming months to assess its operational value in practical field trials.

The Fire Prevention and Inspection Management Program is likewise being released. It should be noted that these programs are intended for local use only and are not expected to produce information collection at the national level. These "tools" were developed specifically to support local fire department operations management.

Additionally, the Office of Fire Data and Analysis/National Fire Data Center has been given the responsibility of implementing the provisions of Public Law 101-466, the Firefighters Safety Study Act on behalf of the United States Fire Administrator.

The act directs the Administrator to ". . . conduct a review of existing response information used by emergency response personnel at the State and local levels to evaluate the accuracy and consistency, and to determine whether it is properly expressed."

At the current time, since no resources were provided to implement the provisions of the Act, an implementation plan and schedule are being developed in concert with other interested Federal agencies that have agreed to provide resources to help initiate the first year's activities.

It is expected that the principal working groups will be formally established and initial meetings will be held before June 1, 1991.

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY OVERVIEW

"...The purpose of the Academy shall be to advance the professional development of fire service personnel and of other persons engaged in fire prevention and control activities." Sec. 7 (a) Public Law 93-498

The United States has one of the worst fire loss records in the industrialized free world. In 1971, the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control was established to research the most significant fire safety problems and recommend ways to reduce fire loss. The Commission estimated that fire's annual toll in the United States--12,000 Americans killed, 300,000 Americans injured, and $11 billion in damaged or destroyed resources--was totally unacceptable.

In May 1973, after 2 years of intensive work, the Commission submitted its report, "America Burning," to the President with recommendations to reduce these losses. Based on the Commission's recommendations, Congress enacted the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act in 1974, and it was signed into law by President Nixon. Throughout Public Law 93-498 the importance of fire prevention and control education and training is stressed. This Act established the National Fire Academy for Fire Prevention and Control (now the National Fire Academy) as part of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (now the U.S. Fire Administration) within the Department of Commerce. The Academy's mission was forthright: to reduce the Nation's fire losses through training and education.

In 1979, the National Fire Academy and the U.S. Fire Administration were moved to the newly created Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This agency was formed to provide a Federal focus for the many efforts to improve the Nation's ability to deal with fire and other man-made and natural emergencies.

As part of the U.S. Fire Administration, the Academy works closely with other program offices in FEMA, and many other Federal, State, and local agencies in the planning, design, and implementation of its training curriculum.

America's fire and emergency services and the many allied professionals that form the backbone of the Nation's response to the fire problem comprise a diverse audience. Therefore, the task of providing training and education programs for this audience is not a simple one. Over 80 percent of America's fire service is made up of volunteers--men and women who work full-time in another vocation and devote their spare time to their communities. Lengthy fire safety training away from their community is out of the question.

Yet, without training, the volunteer firefighter and the community are at greater risk. In many urban/suburban areas with paid full-time fire service personnel, shrinking community resources force reductions in training budgets. This is occurring at a time when the fire service is being called upon to respond to an ever-increasing array of natural and technological hazards.

The Academy's many programs described in this report are designed to serve the diverse needs of the fire and emergency services through a multi-faceted delivery system tailored to meet the needs of each segment of its training audience.

The Campus and Facilities

In May 1979, the site for the Academy, formerly St. Joseph's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland, was purchased. The first National Fire Academy classes on the Emmitsburg campus were delivered in January 1980, and the program has grown steadily since that time.

Today, the 107-acre campus, known as the National Emergency Training Center, is shared by the National Fire Academy and its parent organization, the United States Fire Administration, along with the Emergency Management Institute. Fully equipped, air-conditioned classrooms, five dormitories which can house 550 students, a dining hall, and recreational facilities are located on campus.

Board of Visitors

The Board of Visitors plays an important role in enhancing the academic stature of the National Fire Academy.

Authority for the Board is derived from Public Law 93-498, the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, which establishes four primary functions for the Board:

- An examination of Academy programs to determine whether these programs further the basic mission of the Academy;
- An examination of the organization of the Academy to determine whether it affords the most appropriate structure for delivering the Academy programs;
- An examination of the physical plant to determine the adequacy of the facilities; and
- An examination of the funding levels for Academy programs.

The Board, which meets four times a year, is required to make comments and recommendations regarding the operations of the Academy. These are transmitted to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the Board of Visitors Annual Report.

Members of the Board of Visitors are selected for their expertise in the broad spectrum of fire safety issues, including fire prevention, education, and training, fire control, research and development in fire protection, and private and allied fields. Each member dedicates considerable time and effort to furthering the goals of the National Fire Academy through training and education.

Members of the Board of Visitors are:

H. J. Roux, Chairperson
Roux International, Inc.
Lancaster, PA

Jesus Armas
City Manager
City of South San Francisco, CA

John H. Coburn
Director, Division of Fire Safety
Department of Public Safety
Jefferson City, MO

Jeffrey DeLisle
President and Chief Executive Officer
Baltimore Firefighters
Baltimore, MD

Samuel Dixon
Fire Chief (Retired)
Flint, MI

E. James Monihan, Jr.
Chairman
National Volunteer Fire Council
Lewes, DE

William M. Neville, Jr.
Assistant Vice President
National Fire Protection Association
Quincy, MA

Nancy Trench
Manager
Fire Service Training
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, OK

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY CURRICULUM AND PROGRAMS

Through its courses and programs, the National Fire Academy (NFA) works to enhance the ability of the fire service and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. In eleven years of operation, the NFA has gained a reputation as an institution of excellence--an institution whose courses are eagerly sought by State and local agencies who want to enhance their personnel's abilities to protect their local communities and citizens.

The Academy's delivery system is diverse. Courses are delivered on-campus at the resident facility in Emmitsburg and throughout the Nation in coordination with State and local fire training officials and local colleges and universities.

Courses offered by the National Fire Academy are equal in difficulty to those at the college/university level. Academy students may be eligible for college credits upon completion of courses. Although the Academy itself is not an accredited institution, college credits can be transferred to a student's degree program already under way.

The American Council on Education (ACE) reviews Academy courses and makes recommendations for credit equivalencies. Through its "Program on Non-Collegiate Sponsored Instruction," ACE reviews formal training developed outside colleges and universities and publishes its recommendations in "The National Guide to Educational Credit for Training Programs," a guide used by educational institutions throughout the country.

On-Campus Curriculum

On the Emmitsburg campus, the Academy offers specialized training courses and advanced management programs of national impact. These courses and programs are offered in a concentrated, residential setting most conducive to intensive learning, and most are two weeks in length. On-campus resident courses are targeted to middle- and top-level fire officers, fire service instructors, technical professionals, and representatives from allied professions. Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, rescue, or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply for Academy courses.

During FY 1990, the Academy delivered 199 resident course offerings to a total of 4,752 students. This included offerings of several resident courses at off-campus sites.

A breakdown of the courses, number of deliveries, and number of students can be found in the Appendix to this report.

Off-Campus Curriculum

To assist the National Fire Academy in its mission to advance the professional development of fire service personnel, a strong cooperative partnership has been established with State and local fire training systems. The result of this partnership is a series of off-campus course offerings.

Academy off-campus courses offer short-term, intensive training designed to provide maximum participation by fire service/rescue personnel and allied professionals.

Because many volunteer and career fire service personnel cannot afford the time required for attending on-campus resident programs, these off-campus courses provide training opportunities within the State and local community.

Courses are cooperatively selected and co-sponsored by the National Fire Academy and State and local fire training systems. This ensures nationwide evaluation by students, sponsors, and adjunct faculty for course revision and refinement in preparation for handoff through the Train-the-Trainer program.

Each year, every State fire training program may select up to six courses.

In FY 1990, there were 298 State-level direct deliveries to 9,406 fire and rescue personnel.

PROGRAMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ON-CAMPUS PROGRAMS

Executive Fire Officer Program

The Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) is a major initiative of the Academy designed to provide senior officers with a broad perspective on various facets of fire administration. Over a 4-year period, the officers continue their professional development through a unique series of four graduate and upper-level college-accredited courses at the Academy (one course per year). These courses stress fire prevention and suppression strategies, management of change, leadership styles, proactive fire protection planning, and working within the organizational structure. Upon completion of the program, fire service officers are equipped with the expertise they need to succeed in today's challenging environments.

Accomplishments:

FY 1990 was the first full academic year for the implementation of a new element in the EFOP. Now, in order for a student to be eligible to continue in the EFOP, a written applied research project has to be submitted at the completion of each of the first three courses within the EFOP. At the conclusion of the fourth and final course, the project must be submitted before a certificate of completion is issued. These projects allow EFOP students to apply concepts and lessons learned in each course to problems and areas of interest within their organizational setting. In FY 1990 over 340 applied research projects were submitted and evaluated.

A competitive selection process was utilized for the first time in FY 1990 to identify and select the 180 most qualified applicants for the EFOP. Selection was based on completion of essay responses by the applicants.

The second "National Fire Academy Executive Fire Officer Graduate Symposium" was held in May 1990. This three-day event was specifically designed for graduates of the Executive Fire Officer Program, and 84 graduates attended. The Symposium featured presentations of four Executive Fire Officer Outstanding Applied Research Projects. Academy faculty and other speakers offered a variety of presentations. The keynote speaker was Dr. Marc Roberts of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Volunteer Incentive Program

The Academy's Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP) is an on-campus educational opportunity specifically designed to accommodate the time constraints of the volunteer fire service. Instead of the regular two-week format for resident courses, VIP participants travel to the Academy on Saturday, begin classes on Sunday, and return home after graduation the following Friday. This shorter 6-day format minimizes time away from their regular job since most VIP participants must take personal vacation time to attend these classes. Student travel stipends help defray the cost to the volunteers of this intensive and necessary training. VIP was initiated in 1988 in cooperation with the National Volunteer Fire Council. Currently, there are two on-campus Academy course offerings in the VIP schedule:

Fire Command Operations - This course helps the volunteer fire officer develop additional skills in implementing an incident management system and directing tactical operations for multi-alarm incidents. The course includes: identifying problems; the Incident Command System; command pre-planning; inter-agency and mutual strategic planning; incident management; incident organization; and strategic command.

Community Fire Protection: Master Planning - This course is designed for volunteers who are responsible for planning and managing local fire protection systems. The course presents the concepts of long-range planning for community fire protection and life safety services.

Accomplishments:

This program continued to see an increase both in the number of deliveries and the number of participants in FY 1990. A total of 362 students from 45 States participated, with each course being delivered seven times. Both courses of the program were extremely well received by the participating students.

The National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC) continued to play a significant role in the Volunteer Incentive Program in FY 1990 by having personnel attend an evening session to explain the role of the NVFC and discuss volunteer recruitment and retention in the fire service.

Hazardous Materials Courses

Under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act funds were made available to the Academy for training of emergency response personnel to deal with hazardous materials incidents. For a number of years, the Academy delivered two resident courses, both two weeks in length. These courses are "Chemistry of Hazardous Materials," and "Hazardous Materials Tactical Considerations." In order to increase their availability to students, the decision was made to deliver these courses off-campus, while continuing their on-campus delivery.

Accomplishments:

FY 1990 was the third year for off-campus delivery of these resident courses. Under this program, the Academy provides course materials (instructor guides and student manuals) to State and local training agencies, with the requirement that the courses be delivered by Adjunct Faculty trained by the Academy. The major costs to the off-campus sponsor is a one-time purchase of audiovisuals and equipment not already owned, and the cost of two Academy-approved adjunct faculty. These deliveries have enabled the academy to extend its campus to all parts of the Nation with the off-campus classes being identical to the deliveries presented on campus. This program has proven to be cost effective with over 1,000 students attending the off-campus deliveries in FY 1990. Reports are favorable from both the offering agencies and from the participants.

OFF-CAMPUS PROGRAMS

To assist the National Fire Academy in achieving its mission to advance the professional development of fire service personnel, a strong cooperative partnership has been established with State and local fire training systems. The result of this partnership is a series of off-campus course offerings.

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Courses are cooperatively selected and co-sponsored by the National Fire Academy and State and local fire training systems. This ensures nationwide evaluation by students, sponsors, and adjunct faculty for the course revisions and refinements in preparation for handoff through the Train-the-Trainer program.

Every year, each State fire training program may select up to six courses.

Accomplishments:

In conjunction with the State fire training systems, Academy courses were delivered in every State in the Union. There were 298 State-level direct deliveries to 9,406 fire and rescue personnel.

State Weekend Programs

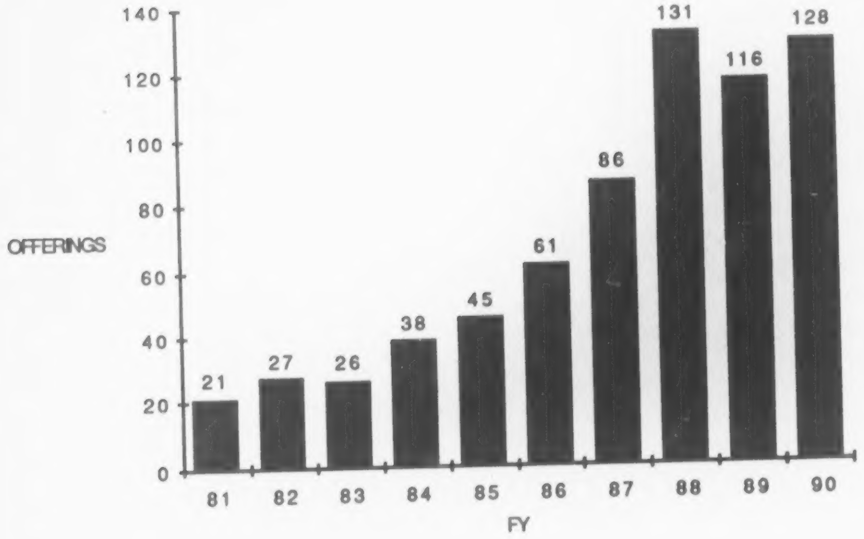
State Weekend Programs are educational opportunities set aside for fire and rescue personnel from specific States delivered on the Emmitsburg campus. The State Fire Training System requests and sponsors the weekend, identifies the courses, and recruits and selects the students. The National Fire Academy hosts the weekend, provides the instructors and materials, and delivers selected courses. No stipends are provided for travel; each participant is responsible for transportation and meals.

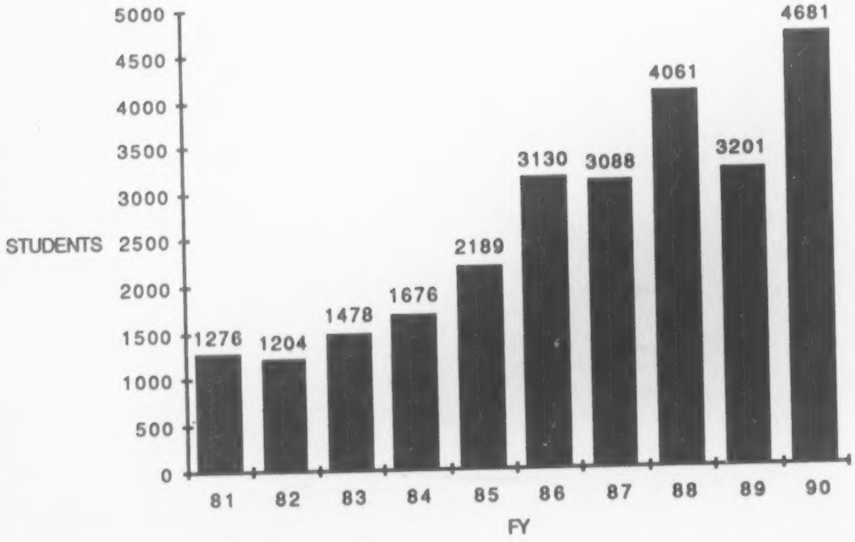
Accomplishments:

The on-campus State Weekend Program continued to grow in FY 1990. Twenty State Weekend Programs were offered with a total participation of 28 States and one special group activity. In total, there were 128 course deliveries to 4,681 students. The State Weekend Program attendees consisted of 1,530 career and 2,537 volunteer fire service personnel and 614 allied professionals. Major highlights of the Program included:

- An increase of 2.56% in course offerings, and a corresponding 13% increase in student attendance;
- The second regional State Weekend Program sponsored by the States of Region VII (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska) as a direct result of a TRADE program initiative;
- Five State Weekends jointly sponsored by neighboring States;
- The first combined Arkansas/Mississippi State Weekend Program, with Mississippi fire service personnel participating for the first time.

STATE WEEKEND PROGRAMS





Student Manual Support Program

Initiated in 1985, the Student Manual Support Program (SMSP) is designed to support and complement State, local, and Armed Services fire training agencies which participate in the Train-the-Trainer (TtT) program, with Academy off-campus course materials as an incentive to integrate some into their training program efforts. Since its inception, more than 1,000,000 student manuals have been produced and shipped by the Academy in support of off-campus course deliveries.

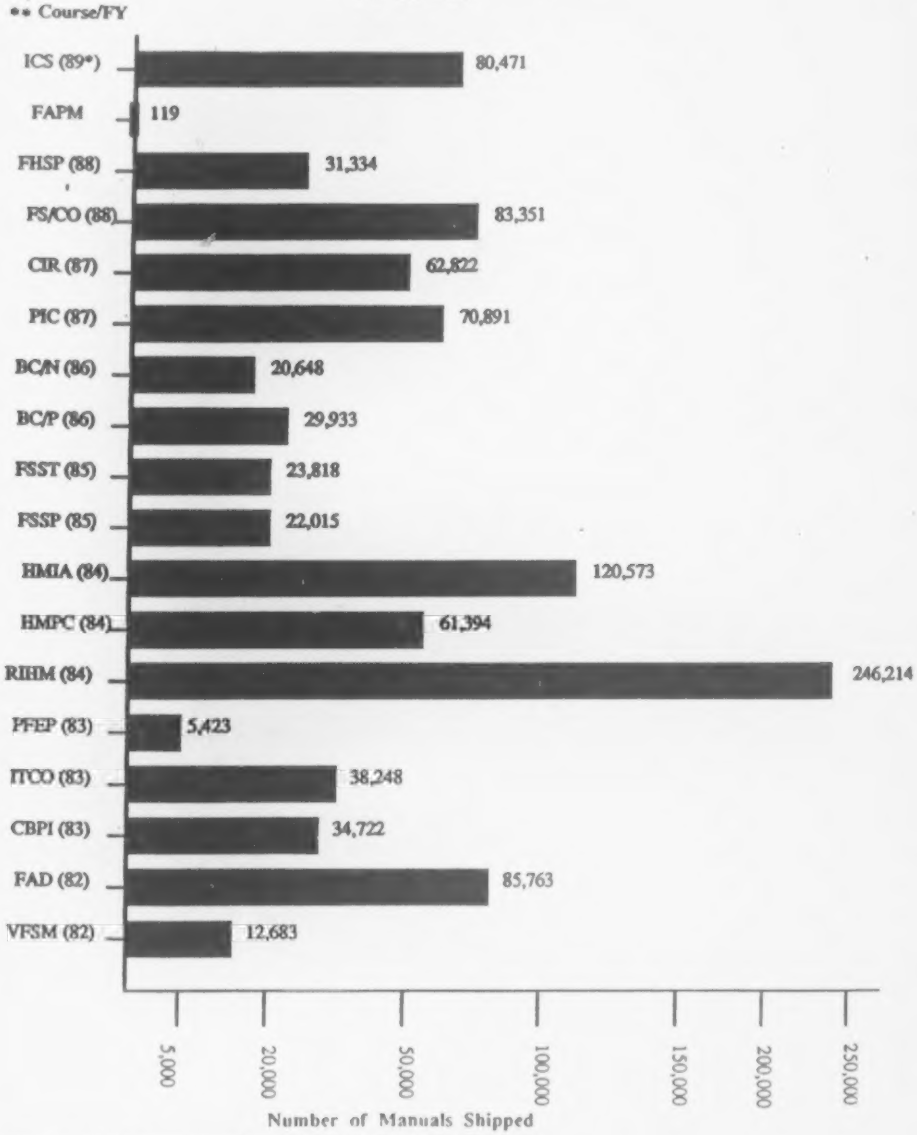
Since 1982, 22 courses have been developed, field-tested, and handed-off through the TtT program.

Accomplishments:

In FY 1990, five courses were added to those handed-off by the Academy. More than 298,000 student manuals, along with an equal number of support materials and certificates, were shipped in FY 1990 to support the State and local fire training system utilization of these Academy developed materials.

More than 13,400 student manuals and equal quantities of support materials were shipped in support of the Academy's off-campus direct delivery courses. Combined with the shipments of TtT manuals, more than 311,400 student manuals were shipped in support of off-campus course delivery in FY 1990.

Student Manual Support Program
FY 82 - 90



*Year in which course was handed-off via Train-the-Trainer
**Full course titles are listed on the following page.

Titles of Hand-Off Courses
Student Manual Support Program

ICS - Incident Command System

FAPM - Fire Apparatus Purchase and Maintenance

FHSP - Firefighter Health and Safety: Program Implementation and Management

FS/CO - Firefighter Safety and Survival: The Company Officer's Responsibility

CIR - Commanding the Initial Response

PIC - Preparing for Incident Command

BC/N - Building Construction for Fire Suppression Forces: Noncombustible and Fire-Resistive Construction

BC/P - Building Construction for Fire Suppression Forces: Principles, Wood and Ordinary Construction

FSST - Fire Service Supervision: Increasing Team Effectiveness

FSSP - Fire Service Supervision: Increasing Personal Effectiveness

HMIA - Hazardous Materials Incident Analysis

HMPC - Hazardous Materials: The Pesticide Challenge

RIHM - Recognizing and Identifying Hazardous Materials

PFEP - Public Fire Education Planning

ITCO - Instructional Techniques for Company Officers

CBPI - Conducting Basic Fire Prevention Inspections

FAD - Fire/Arson Detection

VFSM - Volunteer Fire Service Management

Training Materials Dissemination System

Initiated in 1984, the Training Materials Dissemination System is an interagency agreement with the National Archives and Records Administration's National Audiovisual Center (NAC).

NAC is the central information and distribution source for media produced by or for agencies of the Federal Government. NAC reproduces, packages, stocks, markets, and sells the Academy's handoff courses.

Accomplishments:

With 18 Academy courses placed with NAC since 1984, total sales have exceeded $2.7 million, consisting of more than 12,600 instructor kits, and more than 860,000 student manuals. In FY 1990, 59,616 student manuals; 3,000 videotapes, and more than 500 resource kits developed by the Academy were sold by NAC.

OPEN LEARNING FIRE SERVICE PROGRAM

In 1978, the National Fire Academy funded a feasibility study through the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) to assess the need for an external bachelor's degree program for the fire service and to recommend means by which such a program could be accomplished. From this study grew the Open Learning Fire Service Program (OLFSP), which was coordinated by the IAFF from 1979 to 1986. Since 1987, the OLFSP has been managed directly by Academy staff.

Built around a core curriculum of twelve courses, this higher education program incorporates existing alternative distance learning systems to meet the specific needs of the fire service. Through OLFSP, fire service personnel can take college courses and earn bachelor's degrees in the areas of fire administration, fire prevention technology, or fire science, while still working in their local fire departments. Students not seeking a degree may elect to take individual courses for credit.

Each Open Learning institution emphasizes faculty-student interaction through the use of mail and phone contact. The student receives detailed guidance and analytical comments on each of the required assignments and takes the proctored final exams at convenient locations.

The OLFSP has had some significant accomplishments:

- Seven accredited colleges and universities across the country joined the OLFSP network;
- More than 400 bachelor's degrees were awarded by the end of 1990; and
- Twelve upper-level college courses were developed comprising the core curriculum.

Open Learning Fire Service Program
Colleges and Universities

Cogswell College
Cupertino, CA

University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH

Memphis State University
Memphis, TN

Western Oregon State College
Monmouth, OR

The University of Maryland University College
College Park, MD

Western Illinois University
Macomb, IL

Empire State College/SUNY
Saratoga Springs, NY

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Fire Executive Fellowship Program

The National Fire Academy continued to co-sponsor with the United States Fire Administration the attendance of six senior fire executives to the John F. Kennedy School of Government, State and Local Programs Course at Harvard University. Over 130 applicants were considered for this program, which occurred during June-July 1990. Those selected to attend were:

David G. Bierwiler
Fire Chief
Medford Fire Dept., OR

Louis A. Dezelan
Deputy Chief of Adm.
Indianapolis Fire Dept., IN

Sherman George
Acting Deputy Fire Chief
St. Louis Fire Dept., MO

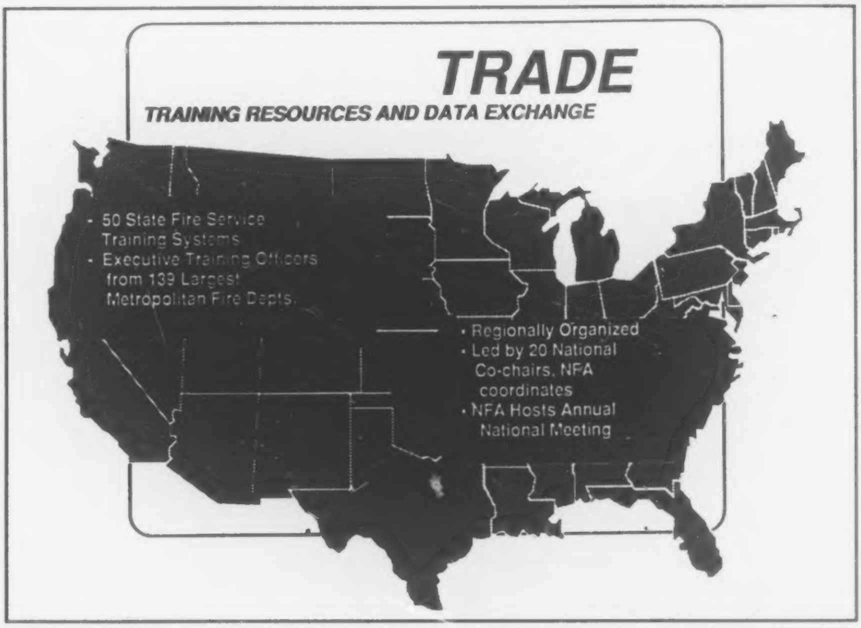
Thomas M. Hawkins, Jr.
Fire Chief
Arlington Fire Dept., VA

James T. Joyce
Deputy Fire Commissioner
Chicago Fire Dept., IL

J. Gordon Routley
Fire Chief
Shreveport Fire Dept., LA

Harvard Case Study Development

The National Fire Academy and the U. S. Fire Administration jointly initiated an agreement with the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University for the development of a series of case studies that will target and provide for analysis of fire-related issues. The cases will be available for use within the Kennedy School, for support of National Fire Academy courses, and for general distribution.


TRADE
TRAINING RESOURCES AND DATA EXCHANGE
· 50 State Fire Service Training Systems
· Executive Training Officers from 139 Largest Metropolitan Fire Depts.
· Regionally Organized
· Led by 20 National Co-chairs, NFA coordinates
· NFA Hosts Annual National Meeting

Training Resources and Data-Exchange Program

The National Fire Academy's Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE) program is a regionally based networking system designed to foster the exchange of fire-related training information and resources among and between the Federal, State, and local levels of government. The TRADE program was initiated in 1984.

The 189-member national network includes the Directors of the 50 State Fire Service Training Systems, and senior executive training officers from the Nation's 139 largest fire departments. Fire department TRADE representatives are from the largest fire department in each State and from those metropolitan fire departments which protect populations greater than 200,000 and/or have more than 400 uniformed personnel.

The TRADE system includes ten regional networks which correspond to the ten Federal Regions. These regional networks provide a mechanism for exchange of resources and materials within and between Regions. Regional TRADE co-chairs, one selected by the State Fire Service Training Directors, and the other by the metropolitan fire services in each Region, serve as the points of contact for both intra- and inter-regional networking activities.

Accomplishments:

To foster TRADE activities at the National level, the Academy sponsors biennial conferences held at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC). FY 90 marked the third gathering of TRADE Co-chairs with 19 of 20 Co-chairs or their designees in attendance. Accomplishments and concerns in each Region were shared, and the attendees were given briefings on such issues as hazardous materials, admissions policies, curriculum development, and other Academy program-related issues.

All of the TRADE Regions except one held meetings within their Regions in FY 1990. These meetings provided a forum for the exchange of fire-related training information and resources.

Train-the-Trainer Program

Through a cooperative working relationship with State and local fire training agencies, the Train-the-Trainer program provides expanded opportunities for fire service personnel to participate in Academy courses. These model training courses are developed and field-tested nationally through the Academy's off-campus delivery program. During the field-test period, each course is revised and modified. Upon completion of the course field-test and modification phase, selected instructors from State, local and Armed Services fire service training systems are invited to the Academy and familiarized with the course materials and method of delivery through Train-the-Trainer workshops. Upon completion of the workshop, these Academy-trained instructors return to their local jurisdictions with a complete course package and train other instructors, as well as end-users, using Academy materials. In this way, a cadre of instructors trained to deliver Academy courses is established within State and local fire training systems.

Accomplishments:

During Fiscal Year 1990, there were 6,372 deliveries conducted at the State and local (S&L) level by S&L instructors, using instructional packages which were developed, field-tested, and handed-off by the National Fire Academy. Through this, an additional 173,226 fire and rescue personnel participated in educational opportunities utilizing Academy materials handed-off to the State and local fire training systems and the four branches of the Armed Services through the Train-the-Trainer program. Of these participants, there were 81,388 career and 76,048 volunteer fire service personnel and 15,790 allied professionals.

Train-the-Trainer: On Campus Workshop

In FY 1990, the Academy conducted its eighth Train-the-Trainer instructor development workshop in the newly developed "Managing Company Tactical Operations" series, for 189 senior fire service instructors.

Adjunct Faculty In-Service Training

Adjunct instructors are essential to the delivery of National Fire Academy programs, both on-campus and in the field. This requires instructors who have both a superior technical knowledge and an ability to teach effectively in a variety of classroom environments.

Since the beginning of the Academy, adjunct instructors have played a major role in the Academy's success. They supplement existing faculty and add an additional dimension of expertise to our training resources.

Adjunct faculty in-service training is conducted to familiarize the adjunct instructors with new or revised Academy course material and to sharpen their skills in the art of teaching.

Accomplishments:

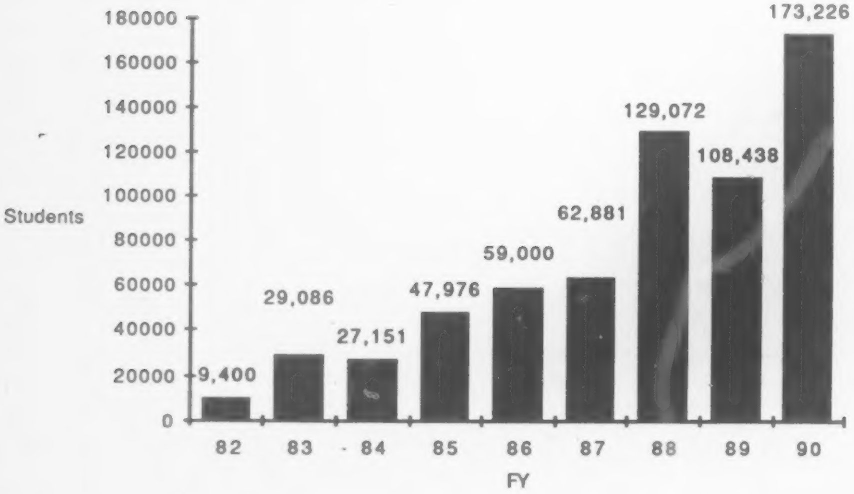
Adjunct faculty in-service training was conducted in FY 1990 for recruitment of adjunct faculty members for the Volunteer Incentive Program's "Community Fire Protection: Master Planning" course with fifteen people participating.

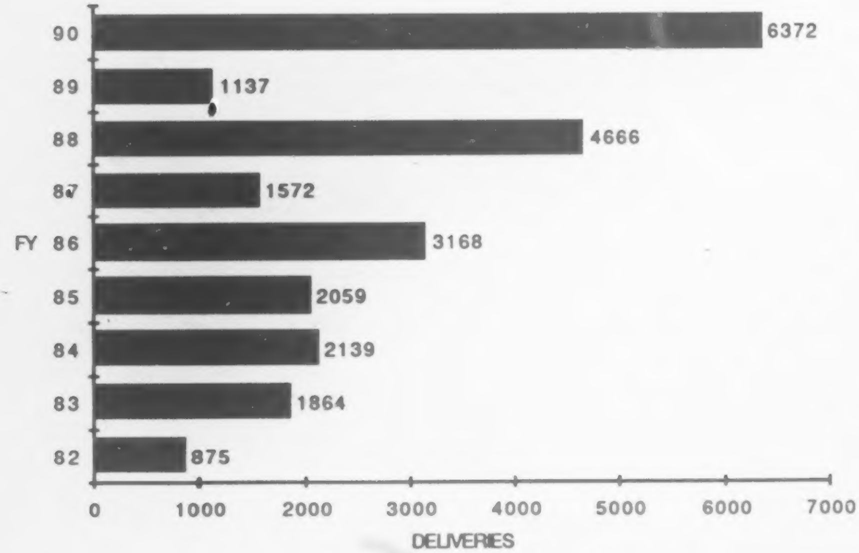
Adjunct Faculty Handbook

The National Fire Academy Adjunct Faculty Handbook was revised and distributed in FY 1990. An Academy-wide effort resulted in the revision/update of this comprehensive handbook designed to assist instructors in the performance of their instructional and administrative responsibilities before, during, and after each course delivery.

Train-the-Trainer Program

FY 82 - 90





Videoconferences

The National Fire Academy's outreach training is expanded utilizing the technology of the Emergency Education Network (EENET) to present videoconferences.

EENET is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's system for providing video training and education via satellite to fire service and emergency management personnel and allied professionals nationwide.

These broadcasts reach approximately 100,000 viewers who watch the show live or through taped rebroadcast. Each show features training segments presented by experts in a particular field of concentration. A toll-free telephone line allows viewers to call in and question the experts during each program.

These presentations are not formal classes. They are a means of disseminating information and heightening awareness of new and proven fire service programs and technologies.

Accomplishments:

Academy staff produced the content design and participated in a teleconference entitled "Productivity - The Quality Connection." The teleconference showcased contemporary organizational productivity research and examined the relationship between quality of service and organizational improvement.

Conference Participation

The National Fire Academy continued its significantly enhanced participation in major National fire and emergency services exhibitions with three updated booth displays and graphics.

Accomplishments:

During FY 1990, the NFA exhibited at seven major shows, including:

- Firehouse Magazine Expo, St. Louis, MO
- Fire Department Instructors Conference, Cincinnati, OH
- California Fire Training Officers Conference, San Jose, CA
- New York State Association of Fire Chiefs Conference, Kiamesha Lake, NY
- Firehouse Magazine Expo, Baltimore, MD
- International Association of Fire Fighters Convention, St. Louis, MO
- International Association of Fire Chiefs Convention, Orlando, FL

Thousands of people visited the Academy exhibits and received professional development information and literature. These exhibits provide a unique opportunity for NFA staff to answer inquiries and gather feedback on programs and initiatives of the Federal fire focus.

National Fallen Firefighters Memorial

On October 4, 1981, the Fallen Firefighters Memorial was formally unveiled and dedicated to the memory of the Nation's firefighters who have died in the line of duty. Located on the campus of the National Fire Academy, the Memorial also salutes current and future firefighters who carry on the noble tradition of unselfish service to their communities.

The highlight of the Memorial is a sculptured bronze Maltese Cross. The cross rests atop a seven-foot stone cairn, denoting its importance as a landmark monument. An eternal flame is at the base of the cairn and a plaza in the shape of a Maltese Cross surrounds the Memorial. It is open to the public throughout the year, and thousands of firefighters and their families visit the Memorial each year.

Throughout the year, whenever the USFA is notified of the line-of-duty death of a firefighter, an "In Memoriam" notice with information on the fallen firefighter is posted at the entrance to the Memorial and the Memorial flags are lowered to half-staff in honor of the fallen firefighter.

Each year on the Sunday immediately following National Fire Prevention Week, a service is conducted at the Memorial honoring those brave men and women of the fire service who died in the line of duty the previous year. During this annual service, attended by family members, government officials, and fellow firefighters from across the country, a plaque is unveiled and dedicated at the Memorial listing the name of each fallen firefighter.

Local services honoring the fallen firefighters are conducted simultaneously in communities throughout the Nation.

Accomplishments:

During FY 1990, a digitized audio repeater sound system was installed at the walkway of the Memorial. Similar to systems used at National Parks and historical monuments, the taped message gives visitors a better understanding of the significance of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

In August 1990, Congress passed Public Law 101-347 which recognized the Fallen Firefighters' Memorial on the Emmitsburg campus as "the official national memorial to volunteer and career firefighters who die in the line of duty." A formal dedication ceremony was held on October 13, 1990, with Senator Paul Sarbarnes (MD) presenting the dedication address. The event was well attended by members of the fire service community and families of fallen firefighters.

On October 14, 1990, the National Fire Academy and the U.S. Fire Administration conducted the Ninth Annual Memorial Service at the Fallen Firefighters' Memorial honoring the 113 career and volunteer firefighters who died in the line of duty in 1989.

A private chapel service, with more than 70 families of fallen firefighters attending, featured Mrs. Wallace Stickney, wife of the FEMA Director, as the guest speaker.

More than 1,200 attended the outdoor service held at the Memorial site following the chapel service. U.S. Representative Beverly Byron (MD) and Jerry Jennings, Deputy Director of FEMA, addressed the audience.

A Presidential wreath was placed at the Memorial, and a plaque bearing the names of the 1989 fallen firefighters was unveiled. Since 1981, when the first service was held at the Memorial, 1,214 firefighters have been honored at the annual ceremony.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Fire Protection Systems Laboratory

The Academy's current laboratory was completed in 1981. This facility is outdated with respect to both space and equipment. During 1990, development plans were completed for the improvement and expansion of this facility in several areas:

- Increased flow space to provide additional instructional areas;
- Addition of live fire test area;
- Addition of fire modeling equipment; and
- Addition of new technology fire control center(s).

These improvements will require several years for completion, depending upon available funding. Engineering specifications and architectural plans are proposed to be completed during FY 1991, with construction beginning in FY 1992.

Education Technology Laboratory

The Educational Technology Laboratory was improved in 1990 with the addition of three VCR monitors so that students can evaluate their presentations in the "Fire Service Instructional Methodology" course. A small copy machine with the capability to enlarge and reduce copies was placed in the lab for use by both students and instructors. Storage shelves and containers were added to organize and label course materials.

Electric typewriters were purchased for students use in the "Fire Service Course Development" classes. This enables the students to prepare their projects without leaving the classroom area.

A library was established for the "Developing Fire and Life Safety Strategies" course containing state-of-the-art reference materials from National, local and corporate organizations.

Improved ADP Capability

The Academy's internal computer capabilities were enhanced through the acquisition of additional Macintosh microcomputers and software packages.

COURSE DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION

Changing needs and developing technology dictate that the National Fire Academy continuously revise existing courses and develop new courses for the Nation's fire service personnel.

The National Fire Academy uses a traditional five-phase instructional design model for the development and testing of every course in its curriculum.

The first phase is an assessment of the needs in a specific course area. This is performed by a panel of National experts in a 5-day working session at the Academy. At the meeting, the experts participate in a group process to define and assess the National needs and the targeted problems to be addressed. They define the target audience for the program.

The second phase is course outlining. This is performed by a panel of content experts and course developers in a working session of four-to-five days at the Academy. At the meeting, participants work as a group to perform a comprehensive task analysis for the target audience of the course. Based upon this analysis, the group then determines course goals and objectives, prepares a unit organizational structure for the course, determines sectional or unit objectives, sets evaluation/testing strategies, and drafts a proposed methodology and course outline for the entire course.

Phase three is course authoring and production, followed by developmental testing and revision. The authoring and production is performed by a wide range of National experts, media specialists, and instructional practitioners, and is coordinated with National organizations for content review at different developmental stages. Pilot testing and revision of the new Academy course is performed by groups of instructors, evaluators, and revision authors.

Phase four is the National delivery. For on-campus resident programs, this step constitutes the final stage of the development cycle. Deliveries are evaluated on a continuing basis to help target short-term program updating and to determine when an older course should be scheduled for formal major revision.

For off-campus courses, phase four constitutes an important intermediate field-testing step leading to National release in phase five. During this field-testing, courses are delivered by many carefully selected adjunct faculty, and are closely evaluated.

The fifth phase is National release and handoff of field programs to Federal, State, and local fire training institutions. The final development and revision work done to prepare a course for handoff is typically performed by a panel of experts, phase four adjunct faculty evaluators, and representatives from State and local organizations who will be the recipients of the course. When the materials have been revised and formatted to have maximum utility in diverse local settings throughout the Nation, the program then is released nationally. Currently, complete course kits (with accompanying instructor training at the Academy) are given to the 50 State Fire Training offices, to 130 major metropolitan fire training organizations, and to the fire training offices of each branch of the military. The programs then are made available through the National Audiovisual center for purchase.

ON-CAMPUS COURSE DEVELOPMENT

Course: Fire Service Instructional Methodology

This two-week, comprehensive instructor development course designed to prepare fire and rescue personnel as instructors was revised in 1990.

Participants obtain skills in preparing instructional objectives, designing effective lesson plans, developing evaluation instruments, and creating state-of-the-art media. Topics relevant to instruction such as adult learning, new technologies for instruction, management of learning environments, and methods of instruction are examined.

Participants are required to demonstrate two training deliveries for peer and instructor feedback. This provides students with the opportunity to refine techniques they use as trainers in their local communities.

Course: Fire Service Course Development

This is a recently revised, two-week comprehensive course designed to teach fire-rescue personnel and allied professionals how to design and develop courses.

The process of instructional design is taught from the perspective of designing a course to be used by other instructors. During the class, participants apply their knowledge to the creation of a course that meets a training need for their jurisdiction or organization. In designing their own course, participants conduct a needs assessment and task analysis, establish course goals and objectives, design an evaluation plan, and determine instructional methods and media. The final design of the course is to be completed within six months following the course.

Course certificates are issued to students only after successful completion of a course design project.

Course: Executive Leadership

Significant revisions were made to the Leadership, Labor Relations, and Managing Change modules and the Campbell Organizational Survey Instrument was added to the Organizational Culture Model of this course in FY 1990. Pilot tests of the new course material were completed successfully.

Course: Executive Development

Formerly entitled, "Fire Executive Development," this course was significantly revised and piloted successfully. New units added to the course include content relating to Marketing, Problem Solving, and Service Quality. Other areas such as Research, Team Development, Leadership, City Manager/Elected Official, and Organizational Development underwent significant revisions.

Course: Fire Prevention Specialist I

During FY 1990, a development team of fire prevention specialists reviewed the course content and recommended several revisions and updating. These revisions are now in the process of being completed, and a pilot offering of the completely revised course is planned for 1991.

National Fire Academy
Fiscal Year 1990

STAFFING AND BUDGET REPORT

Fiscal year 1990 was the first full year of the major internal reorganization at the Academy. The reorganization provided clear-cut lines as to where the budget items were located and clearly revitalized the entire curriculum development effort at the Academy.

In 1990, the Academy was allocated $4,221,000 in program funds and $2,046,000 in Salary and Expense funds.

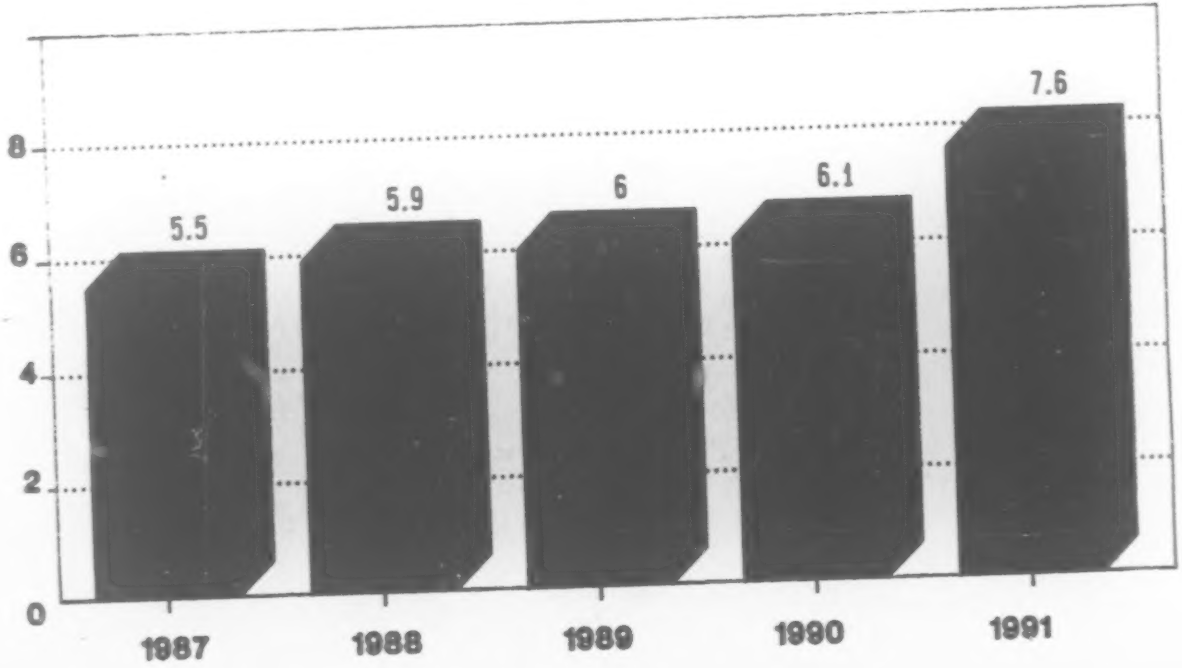
At the end of FY 1990, the Academy had 41 staff on board, with 5 vacant positions for a total of 46 allocated FTEs to manage and support its programs.

At the end of FY 1990, the NFA had exhausted 99.9% of its allocated funds and 98% of its allocated FTEs.

The following is a summary of significant fiscal and staffing issues from 1990 that continue to affect the Academy programs:

- The steady increase in professional rates of contracted adjunct faculty and course developers;
- The increase in air and ground transportation costs for student stipends;
- The increased cost of the editorial support contract, the Academy's largest contract;
- The high turnover rate of staff in the curriculum development program;
- Election by the Academy to participate in the FEMA Affirmative Employment Program which will require significant future commitment of funds to comply with this program;
- The dramatic growth in demand by State and local institutions for the handoff courses, resulting in a dramatic increase in printing costs to maintain sufficient stocks of the student manuals that support the program;
- The need to accelerate the expensive process of updating and revitalizing the curriculum; and
- The need to correct fire and life safety code deficiencies in the physical facilities and to modernize and technically retool the classroom instructional environment.

NFA BUDGET Fiscal Years 1987-91
Approved Budget (Millions)



APPENDIX

"COMMUNITY BASED ANTI-ARSON ORGANIZATIONS"

American Red Cross
50 Prince Street
Rochester, NY 14607
ATTN: Patricia Smith

Citizens for Action in New Britain
19 Chestnut Street
New Britain, CT 06051
ATTN: Jack Mimnaugh

Citizens to Bring Back Broadway
5834 Broadway
Cleveland, OH 44127
ATTN: Louise Hafey

Fall River Firefighters Memorial Museum
1181 North Main Street
Fall River, MA 02720
ATTN: Irene Pinsonneault

The Greenhouse, Inc.
1802 North Hill Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32803
ATTN: Steve Hedrick

Hartford Areas Rally Together
660 Park Street
Hartford, CT 06106
ATTN: James Boucher

Heritage Common Community Development Corp.
232 Lowell Street
Lawrence, MA 01841
ATTN: Monte Pearson

The Housing Information Center
205 Millbury Street
Worchester, MA 01610
ATTN: Patricia Lambert

Kensington Action Now
3034 Frankford Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19134
ATTN: Deborah Fischetti

Lower West Side Resources & Development
266 West Tupper Street
Buffalo, NY 14201
ATTN: Keith Lucas

Meridan Community Action Agency
178 State Street
Meriden, CT 06450-5695
ATTN: Gregory Haskins

Michigan Avenue Community Organization
6608 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, MI 48210
ATTN: Suzanne Murray

National Housing Institute
439 Main Street
Orange, NJ 07050
ATTN: Robert Widrow

Neighborhood Housing Services
1153 24th Street
Des Moines, IA 50311
ATTN: Delores Lientz

Neighborhood West-Northwest
1819 Northwest Everett #204
Portland, OR 97209
ATTN: Joleen Classen

North East Area Development
1564 East Main Street
Rochester, NY 14609
ATTN: Edward Raskin

Nueva Esperanza, Inc.
562 South Summer Street
Holyoke, MA 01040
ATTN: Carolyn Bryda

Prevention of Arson Committee
25 St. James Avenue
Springfield, MS 01109
ATTN: Ann Bailey

Providence Anti-Arson Task Force
44 Washington Street
Providence, RI 02903
ATTN: Joe Richardson

St. Nicholas Neighborhood Preservation Corp.
11-29 Catherine Street
Brooklyn, NY 11211
ATTN: Allison Cordera

NATIONAL COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Eight states were involved in the third year of the National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program (NCVFPP) projects. One state and three local communities were involved in the second year of this project. This particular state received its second year technical workshop on "Resource Development and Fund Raising for Community fire Prevention Projects." At the same time, there were 18 states involved in the first year of the program. One of these states received technical assistance workshop on "Prevention Planning and Resource Development" for the NCVFPP projects. At the time, two special local demonstration projects were selected competitively. The projects were:

> Philadelphia, PA -- Associated Services for the Blind NCVFPP Project for the Visually Impaired, and
>
> Allentown, PA -- The Burn Prevention Foundation NCVFPP Project for the Orthopedically Impaired.

Technical assistance was given to each site as they began their projects.

RESOURCES ON FIRE

A Catalogue of U.S. Fire Administration Publications

Resources on Fire

Fire service professionals and other emergency responders face a growing spectrum of job responsibilities and hazards. In an effort to assist the fire service in a variety of ways, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) United States Fire Administration (USFA) provides many resources and tools **free of charge**. Included in this catalogue is a description of each USFA publication, along with the date it was published and its order number.

USFA also has produced an array of user-friendly pubic fire education program materials addressing such subjects as smoke detector installation and maintenance, the basic characteristics of fire, alternate heater safety and the increased risk of fire deaths and injuries for children and senior Americans.

Health and safety topics range from smoke and gas inhalation to communicable disease risks to juvenile firesetting counseling to physical fitness and stress management.

USFA also offers a substantial library of investigative reports on major fires where there are multiple casualties, extensive property damage or some other significant aspect to the incident that merits Federal attention. These reports provide insight about firefighting techniques, preventive fire safety behaviors and preparing for hazardous materials incidents.

Please consider this catalogue your guide to the wealth of information available from the U.S. Fire Administration. To order a publication listed in this catalogue, send your request on department letterhead to:

United States Fire Administration
Federal Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 70274
Washington, DC 20024

U.S. Fire Administration Publications Catalogue

Subject Categories and Publication Titles

OFFICE OF FIRE PREVENTION AND ARSON CONTROL

General Interest Materials

"After the Fire: Returning to Normal"
"After the Fire: The First 24 Hours"
"Directory of National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program"
"Short Guide to Evaluating Local Public Fire Education Programs"

Public Fire Education Materials

"Curious Kids Set Fires"
"Check Your Hot Spots"
"It's A Real Protector, It's A Smoke Detector"
"Let's Retire Fire"
"Overcoming Barriers to Public Fire Education"
"Public Fire Education Resource Directory"
"Public Fire Education Today: Fire Service Programs Across America (1990 Edition)
"Safety and Your Tree"
"Sesame Street Fire Safety Materials"
"Smoke Detectors and Fire Safety: A Guide for Older Americans"
"Smoke Detectors: Don't Stay Home Without One"
"This is Fire"
"Winter Fires - Safety Tips for the Home"
"Working Together for Home Fire Safety - A USFA Public-Private Partnership"

Fire and Arson Investigation Materials

"Arson Prosecution: Issues and Strategies"
"Arson Resource Directory"
"A View of Management in Fire Investigation Units"
"Establishing an Arson Strike Force"
"Fire and Arson Investigators' Field Index Directory"
"Pre-Adolescent Firesetter Handbook, Ages 0-7"
"Pre-Adolescent Firesetter Handbook, Ages 7-13"
"Adolescent Firesetter Handbook, Ages 14-18"
"Rural Arson Control"

Sprinklers and Construction Materials

"An Information Backgrounder on Fire Resistant Construction and Building Codes"
"An Ounce of Prevention"
"Home Fire Protection - Quick-Response Fire Sprinkler Systems"
"Residential Fire Sprinklers Retrofit Project Final Report and Case Studies"
"What is Different about this House?"

OFFICE OF FIREFIGHTER HEALTH AND SAFETY

"Administrative Manual on Use of Drugs by Fire Department Members"
"Analysis of U.S. Firefighter Fatalities"
"Medical Management of Victims of Smoke and Toxic Gas Inhalation"
"Second Forum on Communicable Diseases"
"Physical Fitness Coordinator's Manual for Fire Departments"
"Stress Management Model Program for Firefighter Well-Being"

OFFICE OF FIRE DATA AND ANALYSIS

"Alternate Heater Fires: A Critical Review of Safety Issues"
"Fire in the United States: 1983-1987"

Major Fire Investigations

California - Interstate Bank Building Fire (Los Angeles)
California - Conservative Approach to Chemical Plant Fire (Ventura County)
California - Urban Wildlands Fire (Pebble Beach)
Delaware and Virginia - College Dormitory Fire in Dover and Farmville
Georgia - Five-Fatality High-Rise Office Building Fire (Atlanta)
Illinois and Virginia - Gasoline Tanker Incidents in Chicago and Fairfax County: Case Studies in Hazardous Materials Planning
Illinois - Power Off to Hard-Wired Detector in Nine-Fatality House Fire (Peoria) Illinois
Illinois - Sprinklers Control Arson Fire in Rack-Storage Warehouse (Mt. Prospect)
Indiana - Ramada Inn Air Crash and Fire (Wayne Township)
Louisiana - Doubletree Hotel Fire (New Orleans)
Maryland - $10 Million Marina Fire (Bohemia Bay)
Massachusetts - Swimming Pool Chemical Plant Fire (Springfield)
Michigan - Industrial Plastics Fire Sends 97 to Hospital (Flint)
Michigan - Detroit Warehouse Fire Claims Three Firefighters (Detroit)
Minnesota - Eight Children and Two Adults Die in Rural House Fire (Remer)
Missouri - Six Firefighter Fatalities in Construction Site Explosion (Kansas City)
New York - Schomberg Plaza Fire (Harlem)
Nevada - Fire and Explosions at Rocket Fuel Plant (Henderson)
North Carolina - Nine-Fatality Mobile Home Fire (Maxton)

Ohio - Sherwin-Williams Paint Warehouse Fire (Dayton)
Pennsylvania - Evacuation of Nanticoke, PA, Due to Metal Processing Plant Fire
Texas - La Posada Hotel Fire (McAllen)
Texas - Philips Petroleum Chemical Plant Explosion and Fire (Pasadena)
United States - Four House Fires That Killed 28 Children (Pleasant Hill, OH; Prince Georges County, MD; Milwaukee, WI)
Virginia - Twelve-Fatality Nursing Home Fire (Norfolk)
Virginia - Shenendoah Retirement Home Fire (Roanoke County)
Virginia - Success Story at Retirement Home Fire (Sterling)

OFFICE OF POLICY & COORDINATION

General Interest Materials

"America Burning"
"America Burning Revisited"
"CEO's Disaster Survival Kit"
"U.S. Fire Administration Brochure"

OFFICE OF FIRE PREVENTION AND ARSON CONTROL

General Interest Materials

"After the Fire: Returning to Normal" (FA-46), 1987 (14-page booklet)
Brochure providing helpful tips on what needs to be done after a fire for people who have experienced fire loss. Topics covered include insurance, valuing property, taking inventory of damage, replacing valuable documents and records, and who to contact for a variety of requests and reports. Fire departments should have these on hand to distribute to fire victims.

"After the Fire: The First 24 Hours" (L-114), 1984 (brochure)
This pamphlet summarizes the most important things to do or to be aware of after experiencing fire loss and presents them in a handy checklist format.

"Directory of National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program" (FA-92), 1990 (86-page resource)
This catalog of community-based fire prevention initiatives features local fire safety education programs in which the private sector was involved. USFA's National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program (NCVFPP) has supported the development and implementation for these programs, which address such issues as fire and burn prevention in the home, eliminating hazards, fire survival and escape, smoke detectors and extinguishers, and proper use of home heating devices.

"Short Guide to Evaluating Local Public Fire Education Programs" (FA-101), 1991
This short guide offers guidelines for evaluating the effectiveness of a local fire prevention program. Evaluation guidelines for each of USFA's public education kits are also available.

Public Fire Education Materials

"Curious Kids Set Fires" (5-0121), 1988 (kit of ready-to-use materials)
Program includes classroom curricula for ages 3-6 and 7-10, display posters, coloring pages and media materials to raise parent and community awareness about the problem of curiosity firesetting. (Available in Spanish, order 5-0132)

"Check Your Hot Spots!" (5-0101), 1988 (kit of ready-to-use materials)
Program especially for rural populations promoting the proper use of alternate heaters. Includes a how-to-teach guide, media materials, door hangers and safety tips on safe use of woodstoves, fireplaces, electric space heaters and, where there use is legal, kerosene heaters. Intended for use by fire public educators and community groups.

"It's a Real Protector, It's A Smoke Detector" (5-0079), 1987 (kit of ready-to-use materials)

Promotes the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors. Includes radio and print PSAs, sample letter-to-the-editor, a fill-in-the-blank press release and a resource guide. (Available in Spanish, order 5-0051)

"Let's Retire Fire" (5-0129), 1990 (kit of ready-to-use materials)

Multi-dimensional program targeting senior Americans with vital safety messages about careless use of smoking materials, cooking safety, wiring, alternate heaters and smoke detectors. Includes complete training course materials, handouts and cartoon print PSAs. For primary use by national and local senior citizen organizations, safety groups and fire departments.

"Overcoming Barriers to Public Fire Education - Final Report of Symposium" (FA-84), 1988 (73-page report)

Report of 1988 conference sponsored by USFA to identify strategies for improving fire safety education. Participants (leading public fire education professionals) offered suggestions for overcoming barriers within fire departments, outside the fire department and in public attitudes. Specific information on successful local programs and how they were implemented is included.

"Public Fire Education Resource Directory" (FA-75), 1988 (133-page directory)

Compendium of available print, audio-visual and exhibit materials from a variety of sources. Materials are organized into thirteen categories of fire problems, with each entry listing the publication's title, description, cost (if any), suggestions for most appropriate audiences and source listings to contact for more information.

"Public Fire Education Today: Fire Service Programs From Across America" (FA-69), 1990 (200-page manual)

Reference manual describing programs, materials and techniques used by 77 fire departments and 11 state and regional organizations to promote fire prevention, safety and survival. Programs are identified to highlight existing models of successful public education efforts.

"Safety and Your Tree" (5-0029), 1986 (tree tag)

This four-inch Christmas tree tag notes safety tips about the placement, decoration and disposal of Christmas trees. Smoke detector messages are printed on the back. This is especially useful for fire departments that sell Christmas trees as a fund raiser or for use as holiday hand-outs to community groups and service clubs.

"Sesame Street Fire Safety Materials" (FA-72 & FA-73), 1987 (kit of ready-to-use materials)

Created for use by educators. Uses Muppet songs, skits, games and poems to reinforce specific fire safety messages for pre-schoolers. Includes audio cassette.

"Smoke Detectors and Fire Safety: A Guide for Older Americans" (L-126), 1986 (brochure)

A handy brochure on fire causes and the life-saving value of smoke detectors. Tips on purchasing, installing and maintaining a detector are covered along with basic fire prevention messages.

"Smoke Detectors: Don't Stay Home Without One" (L-163), 1988 (brochure)

This brochure uses clear, simple diagrams and basic text to teach the general public about smoke detectors and how to respond if a smoke detector is activated.

"This is Fire" (5-0123), 1989 (kit of ready-to-use materials)

Program kit providing hard-hitting messages about the fatal characteristics of fire -- that it's fast, dark, hot, and deadly. Ready-to-use hand-outs and print PSAs for fire safety educators interested in reaching the general population to dispel basic myths about fire.

"Winter Fires - Safety Tips for the Home" (L-97), 1989 (brochure)

Fire safety and prevention during the colder months of winter are the topics of this informative brochure. Safety tips on alternate heaters (woodstoves, electric space heaters and fireplaces) and furnaces are featured.

"Working Together For Home Fire Safety -- A USFA Public-Private Partnership" (5-0134), 1990 (kit of camera-ready artwork for individual reproduction)

Designed for corporate managers to disseminate home fire safety tips to their employees, this camera-ready kit addresses many fire safety issues through a variety of mediums: print public service announcements, posters, safety tip mail inserts, fire safety checklist and short feature articles. Subjects include the careless use of smoking materials, unsafe use of alternate heaters, hard-hitting facts about the basic myths of fire and the importance of a practicing a home escape plan. Artwork includes space for corporate identification prior to printing.

Fire and Arson Investigation Materials

"Arson Prosecution: Issues and Strategies" (FA-78), 1988 (46-page technical guide)

This thorough overview of arson prosecution is especially beneficial to arson investigators, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel and judges. Includes findings and "how-to's" provided to address an often-overlooked step in dealing with local arson problems: the prosecution's training and awareness of the particular nuances of arson cases are critical to successful arson control.

"Arson Resource Directory" (FA-74), 1988 (117-page directory)

Provides a broad spectrum of resources related to arson prevention and control in the public and private sectors. Included are expert opinions, organizations, programs and written materials that serve as a technical information base available to fire investigators.

"A View of Management in Fire Investigation Units" (FA-93), 1990 (93-page report)

Particular management practices from several local investigation units are featured. Factors affecting the current state of fire investigation are described, including the trend away from joint police and fire investigation teams, the impact of drug wars on the quantity and danger of investigations, the need for management training for investigation managers and inadequate data collection and application.

"Establishing an Arson Strike Force" (FA-88), 1989 (32-page technical guide)

This helpful guide outlines the essentials for forming an arson strike force. It begins with a definition of the concept, describes how such a unit functions during an arson fire, explains how to set up both single and multi-jurisdictional task forces and reviews key management issues. Especially useful for fire, law enforcement, and municipal managers.

"Fire and Arson Investigators' Field Index Directory" (FA-91), 1990 (163-page directory)

Fire investigators are the primary users of this technical "Yellow Pages" of organizations, manufacturers, associations, government agencies, laboratories, forensics centers and research companies whose products or services may have a bearing on the development of an arson investigation.

"Preadolescent Firesetter Handbook, Ages 0-7" (FA-83), 1988 (47-page technical manual)

This manual offers local fire service personnel, teachers, probation officers and community groups a tool in dealing with very young children who set fires. The handbook offers concrete strategies on how to recognize a problem, interview small children and their families, educate children not to set fires and know how and when to determine that a case calls for referral to a mental health professional. This is one of a three-part series of handbooks providing counseling and education program advice for different age groups of firesetters.

"Preadolescent Firesetter Handbook, Ages 7-13" (FA-82), 1988 (150-page technical manual)

This manual is one of the three-part series of juvenile firesetter counseling handbooks which summarizes what has been learned about programs for the child and young adolescent firesetter, 7-13 years old.

"Adolescent Firesetter Handbook, Ages 14-18" (FA-80), 1988 (150-page technical manual)

Part of a series of juvenile firesetter counseling handbooks, this one features information on the psychology, evaluation and intervention programs of adolescents who set fires.

"Rural Arson Control" (FA-87), 1989 (25-page report)

Twenty-two needs statements about rural arson control are identified and discussed in this report covering numerous issues including equipment, reporting and incident management. A panel of arson control experts responded to each needs statement; their views are noted as well.

Sprinklers and Construction Materials

"An Information Backgrounder on Fire Resistant Construction and Building Codes" (FA-70), 1987 (3-page booklet)

A moderately technical booklet explaining the importance of fire-resistant construction and why it is a key element of building codes. This publication covers explores how construction features contribute to fire control in multi-family dwellings.

"An Ounce of Prevention" (FA-76), 1988 (18-page booklet)

Booklet providing a comprehensive discussion of why and how the combination of automatic sprinklers and early warning systems in all types of buildings can have a major impact on fire-related deaths, injuries and property loss. The economic benefits for all segments of the population are outlined. Appropriate for homeowners, insurance underwriters, architects, legislators, developers, builders and code officials.

"Home Fire Protection - Quick Response Fire Sprinkler Systems" (FA-43), 1986 (5-page booklet)

Informative pamphlet explains the merits of home sprinklers and the financial and insurance advantages. Myths about the operation of fire sprinklers are clarified. Primarily geared toward the general public, especially potential buyers of newly-constructed homes.

"Residential Fire Sprinklers Retrofit Demonstration Project Final Report and Case Studies"
(FA-90), 1989 (82-page technical report)

Report on a multiple-stage demonstration project in multi-family residences undergoing rehabilitation, including results of five housing projects where quick-response residential fire sprinklers were installed. Included are details on cost, community acceptance, trade-offs, benefits and how a public outreach program was conducted in each locale.

"What is Different about this House?" (FA-99) 1991 (pamphlet)

Color pamphlet outlining the design features of a fire-safe adaptable demonstration house for people with mobility limitations.

OFFICE OF FIREFIGHTER HEALTH & SAFETY

"Administrative Manual on Use of Drugs by Fire Department Members" (FA-77), 1988 (133-page manual)

A comprehensive manual for fire service managers designed to provide information on the threat and impact of drug abuse in the fire service, prevention and detection activities, assistance programs for troubled employees and the supervisor's role and responsibilities.

"Analysis of U.S. Firefighter Fatalities" (with line-of-duty death statistics), updated annually (15-page chart)

A listing and brief analysis of annual firefighter fatality statistics. Includes information on date, location and cause of death; type of duty; whether fireground operation was a factor; age of victim; and whether victim was a career or volunteer firefighter.

"Medical Management of Victims of Smoke and Toxic Gas Inhalation" (FA-79), 1988 (6-page booklet)

Technical approach for evaluating and treating smoke inhalation victims oriented toward emergency physicians. The American College of Emergency Physicians created this algorithm to establish a standardized, scientific protocol for diagnosis and proper treatment.

"Second Forum on Communicable Diseases" (FA-86A), 1989 (52-page report)

A report on the second meeting of emergency medical and infection control experts, fire service professionals, attorneys and Federal agency representatives to discuss concerns of first-responder occupational exposure to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis-B. Documents eleven recommendations and discusses progress made on 1988 Forum recommendations.

"Physical Fitness Coordinator's Manual for Fire Departments" (FA-95), 1990 (200-page manual)

A manual designed to assist fire department physical fitness instructors in developing, implementing and managing a physical fitness program for firefighters. Emphasis is placed on the importance of physical fitness and the essential role it plays in the firefighter's professional life. Subject areas include body composition, nutrition and weight control, injury prevention and management, and age and sex considerations.

"Stress Management Model Program for Firefighter Well-Being" 1990 (200-page manual, pending)

A manual designed to assist fire departments in developing, implementing and managing a stress management program for firefighters. The Model Program offers complete guidelines for such a program, including employee assistance and debriefing, fire service solutions, how to tailor a program to meet specific needs and stress control techniques.

OFFICE OF FIRE DATA AND ANALYSIS

"Alternate Heater Fires: A Critical Review of Safety Issues" (FA-71), 1988 (63-page technical report)

This report present the results of a nationwide survey conducted during three heating seasons (Fall 1982 to Spring 1985) of alternate heater fires, including those caused by kerosene heaters, wood- and coal-burning stoves and fireplaces, electric heaters and natural and LP-gas heaters, and provides a discussion of fire safety issues pertaining to those types of heaters. The report is intended primarily for fire officials and consumer activists interested in regulations for these devices.

"Fire in the United States: 1983-1987"

An overview of National Fire Data Statistics covering the years 1983 through 1987 with an addendum on 1988 fire statistics.

Investigation Reports

USFA undertakes investigations of selected major fires where there are multiple casualties, extensive property damage or some other significant aspect to the incident that merits Federal and fire service attention because it can contribute to knowledge about firefighting, fire prevention and hazardous materials incidents.

The technical reports produced following each investigation are directed primarily to chief fire officers, training officers, fire marshals and investigators and are intended as a resource for training and prevention. Single copies of each report are available per order. To facilitate selection of the reports most applicable to one's training and information needs, the reports have been coded as follows:

Code	Key Feature of Incident
FF	Firefighter Fatalities
MF	Multiple Fatalities
MC	Mass-Casualty Fire
HM	Hazardous Materials Incident
EV	Evacuation of Population
HR	High-Rise Fire
EH	Elderly or Handicapped Facility Fire
RF	Residential Fire
IS	Industrial or Storage Facility Fire
HF	Hotel Fire
WF	Wildland Fire
AR	Arson Fire
IC	Commendable Incident Command
LL	Large Dollar Loss Fire
CI	Complex Investigation

California - Interstate Bank Building Fire (Los Angeles, May 1988)

The most challenging high-rise fire in Los Angeles history demonstrated the need for automatic sprinklers in tall buildings. **HR**

California - Conservative Approach to Chemical Plant Fire (Ventura County, April 1989)

A conservative approach and planned tactics resulted in safe and effective handling of this fire. **HM, IC**

California - Urban Wildlands Fire (Pebble Beach, May 1987)

This report analyzes fire operations and describes residential construction features and vegetation control that saved some homes in this urban wildlands fire. **WF**

Delaware and Virginia - College Dormitory Fire in Dover and Farmville (April 1987)

Student apathy, vandalism, false alarms, and the unsafe use of extension cords contributed to one death, numerous injuries, and property loss in these fires. **RF**

Georgia - Five-Fatality High-Rise Office Building Fire (Atlanta, June 1989)

Unusual circumstances caused multiple deaths in a high-rise office building electrical fire. **HR, MF**

Illinois and Virginia - Gasoline Tanker Incidents in Chicago and Fairfax County: Case Studies in Hazardous Materials Planning (March/May 1989)

Effective planning, incident command and agency cooperation led to successful control in these major roadway "haz-mat" incidents. **HM, IC**

Illinois - Power Off to Hard-Wired Detector in Nine-Fatality House Fire (Peoria, April 1989)

Seven children were among the dead in an early morning arson fire in a house equipped with a hard-wired smoke detector that was disabled when the utility company cut power for non-payment. **RF, MF**

Illinois - Sprinklers Control Arson Fire in Rack-Storage Warehouse (Mt. Prospect, October 1988)

Overhead sprinkler system operation and quick fire department response limited losses. **IS, AR**

Indiana - Ramada Inn Air Crash and Fire (Wayne Township, October 1987)

Employee training, a disaster plan and a fire department incident command system contributed to safety of occupants during evacuation after a military jet crashed into a hotel lobby. **HF, IC, EV**

Louisiana - Doubletree Hotel Fire (New Orleans, July 1987)

Delayed detection of an arson fire, occupant apathy due to false alarms and partial sprinklering were factors in this fire. **HF, AR**

Maryland - $10 Million Marina Fire (Bohemia Bay, June 1989)

Delayed discovery, lack of detection equipment and limited access to water contributed to the $10 million loss. **LL**

Massachusetts - Swimming Pool Chemical Plant Fire (Springfield, June 1988)

This fire caused evacuation of 6,000 people and $2 million in plant damage, lasted 4 days and damaged fire department equipment from exposure to chlorine gas and related products. **HM, IS, EV, LL**

Michigan - Industrial Plastics Fire Sends 97 to Hospital (Flint, November 1988)

The successful outcome of this fire is credited to the incident command system used, including a strict requirement for SCBA use and rotation of personnel. **IS, MC, IC**

Michigan - Detroit Warehouse Fire Claims Three Firefighters (March 1987)

This report describes the circumstances behind firefighter fatalities occurring within three hours in two separate incidents in different buildings during a massive arson fire. **IS, FF, AR**

Minnesota - Eight Children and Two Adults Die in Rural House Fire (Remer, January 1989)

This report on a tragic rural house fire on New Year's Eve includes a detailed description of the State Fire Marshal's process in investigating and analyzing the fire, particularly in regard to cause. **RF, MF, CI**

Missouri - Six Firefighter Fatalities in Construction Site Explosion (Kansas City, November 1988)

Problems in fire service "haz-mat" training, emergency response guidebooks, placarding policy and jurisdictional issues are discussed. **FF, HM**

New York - Schomberg Plaza Fire (Harlem, March 1987)

A fire originating in a trash compactor chute killed 7 residents in a 35-story apartment building. An exemplary New York City Board of Inquiry report is incorporated. **HR, MF, CI**

Nevada - Fire and Explosions at Rocket Fuel Plant (Henderson, May 1988)

Interagency coordination among fire, police and other agencies and successful triage are discussed. **IS, IC**

North Carolina - Nine-Fatality Mobile Home Fire (Maxton, November 1989)

This classic mobile home tragedy emphasizes the need for public fire education and working smoke detectors. **RF, MF**

Ohio - Sherwin-Williams Paint Warehouse Fire (Dayton, May 1987)

This fire illustrates the decision to "let it burn" and provides a textbook example of a good incident command system. **IS, IC**

Pennsylvania - Evacuation of Nanticoke, PA, Due to Metal Processing Plant Fire (March 1987)

This disaster shows the value of good emergency operations planning, training, and coordination. **EV, HM, IS, IC**

Texas - LaPosada Hotel Fire (McAllen, February 1987)

A working smoke detector may have saved numerous lives in this nighttime fire started by a person smoking in bed. **HF**

Texas - Philips Petroleum Chemical Plant Explosion and Fire (Pasadena, October 23, 1989)

A massive explosion throwing metal and concrete debris as far as six miles away caused 23 deaths and at least 100 casualties. Subsequent evacuation, fire control and overall incident command worked extremely well guided by the (Houston) Channel Industries Mutual Aid pre-fire plan. **MC, IF, IC**

United States - Four House Fires That Killed 28 Children (September - December 1987)

These tragic house fires underscore the need for public fire education programs targeted to low-income families. **RF, MF**

Virginia - Twelve-Fatality Nursing Home Fire (Norfolk, November 1989)

Many patients restrained to beds with cotton cravats or connected to life support systems made evacuation by firefighters extremely difficult. **EH, MF**

Virginia - Shenendoah Retirement Home Fire (Roanoke County, December 14, 1989)

Four senior citizens died due to smoke inhalation in this fire. Severe winter conditions delayed fire service arrival and many of the residents used wheelchairs, canes and walkers, thus slowing evacuation. **MF, EH**

Virginia - Success Story at Retirement Home Fire (Sterling, December 16, 1989)

This three-story retirement home exceeded code requirements. Automatic sprinklers controlled fire extension; and casualties or extensive damage were prevented by automatic alarms, a history of fire drills, and an effective fire department incident command system. **EH, IC**

OFFICE OF POLICY & COORDINATION

General Interest Materials

"America Burning" (5-0125), 1973 (177-page report)

Perhaps the most widely quoted fire protection publication, this report set the stage for national consciousness-raising about the need for as much concern about fire prevention as for fire suppression. It is the final report of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control and its recommendations were the catalyst for creating the U.S. Fire Administration.

"America Burning Revisited" (5-0133), 1990 (141-page report)

An update on fire protection in the U.S., this report covers the second symposium of fire prevention professionals and business and Federal organizations who met to develop recommendations for local, state and Federal efforts to further reduce loss of life and property from fire.

"CEO's Disaster Survival Kit" (FA-81), 1988 (39-page guidebook)

This guidebook is directed to CEO's to help them minimize the risk of disaster in their community by working with county and local government officials. Included are tools to assess the level of risk, where to go for resources and how to respond during the first critical hours of a disaster. By learning key steps before disaster strikes, community leaders can be prepared to take appropriate action.

"U.S. Fire Administration Brochure" (L-160), 1988 (brochure)

The purpose and programs of the U.S. Fire Administration are outlined in this general purpose informational brochure.

ORDERING INFORMATION

To order a publication listed in this catalog, please be sure to include the publication number (listed after the title) and send your request on department letterhead to:

United States Fire Administration
Federal Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 70274
Washington, DC 20024

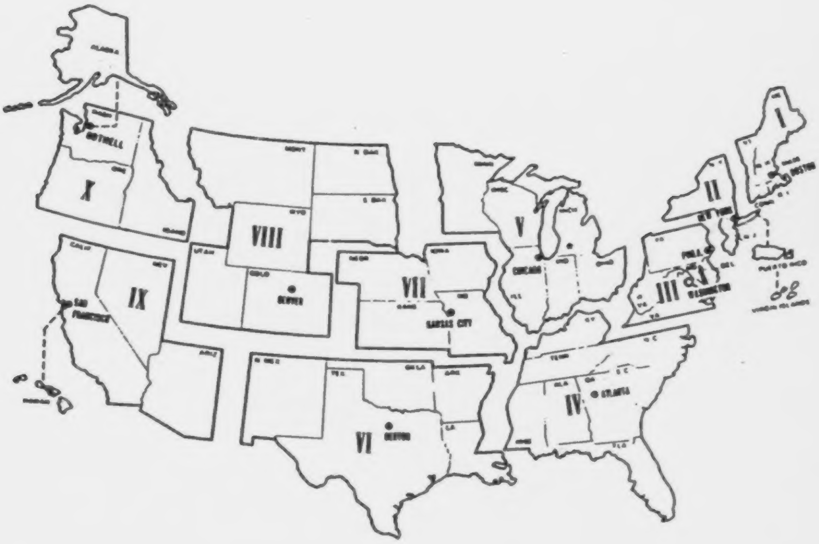
AIMS TRAINING WORKSHOP SITES

Seattle, WA
Dallas, TX
Baton Rouge, LA
Santa Cruz, CA

MANAGEMENT STUDY SITES

Livingston, MI
Norfolk, VA
Gainesville, FL
Kitsap Co, WA
Wilmington, NC
Orlando, FL
Rochester, NY

HEAD START REGIONS/STATES



Region I: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region II: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Region III: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Region IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Region V: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Region VI: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Region VII: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Region VIII: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Region IX: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Outer Pacific Islands

Region X: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER TRAILER LOCATIONS

Region	Grantee	State	Contact	# Trailers
One	Maine State Fire Marshal	ME	D. Bassett	One
	Mass. Fire Academy	MA	S. Cohen	Two
	Durham Fire Dept.	NH	M. Hoffman	One
Two	NYSF Consortium	NY	J. Lamboy	Four
Three	Univ. of MD	MD	B. Tappan	Two
	Mont. Co. Fire Academy	PA	Linsinbigler	One
Four	Palm Beach F&R	FL	Kennedy	One
	City of Altamonta Sps	FL	Sefried	One
	KY D&E Service	KY	Davison	One
	TN EMA	TN	Suiter	Four
	MS EMA	MS	Maher	One
	AL EMA	AL	Brock	One
Five	MI State Police	MI	Kuhn	One
	MN Fire School	MN	Same	One
Eight	Castlewood FD	CO	Wallace	One
	Montana Fire School	MT	Hadella	One
Ten	Oregon SFM	OR	Campbell	One
	Bremerton FD	WA	Jones	One

SITES FOR THE 1990 RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER WORKSHOPS

Awareness and Understanding Workshop Series

2/27	West Palm Beach, FL
3/1	Beaumont, TX
3/26	New Hampshire or Vermont
3/28	Hartford, CT
3/30	New Jersey
4/26	Jackson, MS
5/15	Des Moines, IA
5/17	Great Falls, MT

Performance Level Workshop Series

		State Representative	
6/4	New York	Francis McGarry	(518) 474-6746
6/6	Maine	Donald M. Bisset	(207) 289-FIRE
6/8	Pennsylvania	Kent Leed	(717) 783-5120
7/23	So. California	James McMullen	(916) 427-4161
7/25	No. California	James McMullen	(916) 427-4161
7/27	Washington	George Eastman	(206) 753-3605
8/6	Tennessee	Raymond Thomasson	(615) 741-2981
8/8	Georgia	Thomas H. Eberhart	(404) 656-2064
8/10	Florida	Tom Gallagher	(904) 488-8268
9/10	Maryland	Rocco Gabriele	(301) 764-4324
9/12	Virginia	Howard H. Summers	(804) 786-4751
9/14	Illinois	Thomas Bestudik	(217)785-4143

NEW USFA VIDEOS

- Fire Safe Adaptable, Accessible House: This videotape describes fire safety systems for the rapidly growing over 65 population and people with mobility limitations. the features presented are not expensive and prove that accessible homes can have broad market appeal.

- Codes and Standards: This videotape is designed to assist members of the fire service in understanding how to better participate in the development of codes and standards for the benefit of all.

- A Guide to Investigating Motor Vehicle Fire: This program focuses on the importance of investigating a vehicle fire thoroughly. There are nine major topics addressed in the 45 minute videotape. It can be used as a self-study program or in a classroom setting.

- PSA Composite Tape: In FY 90, the USFA combined all the public education champaigns into one composite tape that is now available to the fire service.

ORGANIZATIONS/CORPORATIONS IN SUPPORT OF USFA AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

National Association of State Centers on Aging

Goodwill Industries

National Council on Aging

American Red Cross

American Farm Bureau

USDA Extension Service

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

National Congress of Parents and Teachers (PTA)

National Urban League

National Conference of Black Mayors

Girl Scouts of America

National Rotary Club

Boys and Girls Club of America

McDonald's Corporation

BRK-Pittway (First Alert)

Society for the Plastics Industry

Concrete and Masonry Institute

National Association of Home Builders

Allstate Insurance

WCBS/NY

Wood Heat Alliance

NATIONAL FIRE DATA CENTER TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES PUBLICATIONS

Major Fire Investigation Reports Published During FY 1990

Sixteen-Fatality Fire in High-Risk Residence for the Elderly, Johnson City, Tennessee. This Christmas Eve fire, where smoke spread in the ceiling void before reaching smoke detectors, caused the deaths of 14 residents and two visitors as well as injuries to 15 firefighters and about 50 other occupants in this 11-story residence for the elderly. Subfreezing temperatures and a history of false alarms which may have caused occupant apathy hampered rescue and evacuation.

Shenandoah Retirement Home Fire, Roanoke County, Virginia. Four deaths occurred in this senior residence fire where highly flammable pre-finished wood panelling produced rapid flame and smoke spread. Upper-age senior citizens required wheelchairs, canes, and walkers making rescue and evacuation extremely difficult.

Success Story at Retirement Home, Sterling, Virginia. Fully functioning fire protection systems, frequent fire drills that had trained residents, and excellent use of the incident command system contributed to the successful handling of this fire.

Phillips Petroleum Chemical Plant Explosion and Fire, Pasadena, Texas. A massive explosion and ensuing fire resulted in 23 dead and more than 100 people injured, with metal and concrete debris found as far as six miles away following the event. Report describes the Channel Industries Mutual Aid System which worked extremely well in all phases following the explosion to prevent further casualties and control the incident.

Nine-Fatality Mobile Home Fire, Maxton, North Carolina (November 1989). This classic mobile home tragedy reemphasized the need for public fire education and working smoke detectors.

Twelve-Fatality Nursing Home Fire, Norfolk, Virginia (November 1989). Many patients restrained to beds with cotton cravats or connected to life support systems made evacuation by firefighters extremely difficult.

Five-Fatality High-Rise Office Building Fire, Atlanta, Georgia (June 1989). Unusual circumstances caused multiple deaths in a daytime high-rise office building electrical fire.

$10 Million Marina Fire, Bohemia Bay, Maryland (June 1989). Delayed discovery, lack of detection equipment, and limited access to water contributed to the $10 million loss.

Gasoline Tanker Incidents in Chicago, Illinois, and Fairfax County, Virginia: Case Studies in Hazardous Materials Planning (March/May 1989). Effective planning, incident command, and agency cooperation led to successful control in these major roadway hazmat incidents.

Conservative Approach to Chemical Plant Fire, Ventura County, California (April 1989). A conservative approach and planned tactics resulted in safe and effective handling of this fire.

Power Off to Hard-Wired Detector in Nine-Fatality House Fire, Peoria, Illinois (April 1989). Seven children were among the dead in an early morning arson fire in a house equipped with a hard-wired smoke detector disabled when the utility company cut power for nonpayment.

Eight Children and Two Adults Die in Rural House Fire, Remer, Minnesota (January 1989). This report on a tragic rural house fire New Year's Eve includes a detailed description of the process the Minnesota State Fire Marshals office took in investigating and analyzing the fire, particularly in regard to cause.

Sprinklers Control Arson Fire in Rack-Storage Warehouse, Mt. Prospect, Illinois (October 1989). Overhead sprinkler system operation and quick fire department response limited losses.

Other Investigations Undertaken

Nine-Fatality Fire in Residential Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida. Fire with heavy smoke and rapid fire spread in a hotel used as permanent residence by over 100 elderly occupants resulted in the deaths of nine residents all over 75 years old. (Publication awaiting additional operations information Miami Beach Fire Department.)

New York City, Bronx, 87-Fatality Social Club Fire. New York City Fire Department reports have not yet been released.

Forest Fires Policy Paper. During FY 90, the various Federal agencies involved in forest fires policies were researched as to their authorities, programs, and practices and a white-paper prepared for internal USFA use.

Kansas City Explosion

Preparation of testimony, correspondence, and report dissemination followed-up the previous year's publication of:

Six Firefighter Fatalities in Construction Site Explosion, Kansas City, Missouri (November 1988). The problems for fire service hazmat training, emergency response guidebooks, placarding policy, and jurisdictional issues are discussed. As a result of this incident, congress introduced and passed PL 101-446, the Firefighters' Safety Study Act.

FY 1990 ON-CAMPUS CURRICULUM

Executive Development Courses

Executive Development - This course is based upon the recognition that present and future fire executives work in complex and dynamic organizations. It provides an opportunity for top-level fire officers to develop effective management and leadership strategies, and aids in making the transition from manager to senior executive.

Strategic Analysis of Fire Department Operations - Senior-level officers who will ultimately assume command at maximum effort fire or emergency incidents within their jurisdictions analyze recent large-scale emergencies during this course. A "lessons learned" approach to case studies is utilized along with a study of fireground management systems.

Strategic Analysis of Fire Prevention Programs - This course is an intensive program for senior-level fire officers which further develops the manager's analytical and decisionmaking abilities.

Executive Leadership - This graduate-level course provides the framework necessary for chief executive officers within a fire agency to identify the required skills and abilities necessary for administrative effectiveness. The focus of the course is on the chief executive officer and the roles and responsibilities that accompany the position. A structure is provided for the executives to analyze and evaluate data and information in order to transfer the lessons learned to their own organizations.

Command and Staff Courses

Fire Service Leadership and Communications - Written and oral communications and leadership training are the focus of this course designed to enhance a mid-level manager's skills. The Written Communication section provides the requisite knowledge and skills for effective written communication while the Oral Communication provides practical and theoretical concepts of effective oral communication. The Leadership Training provides a theoretical context for personal skill-building in goal-setting, motivation, and personal counseling.

Management of Emergency Medical Services - During this course, designed for program managers, current areas of concern for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel are addressed. Areas of concentration include: financial management; human resource development; system diagnosis; resource management; and stress management. Current EMS issues such as communicable disease transmission and prevention, mass casualty incident planning, and critical incident stress are emphasized.

Management of Fire Prevention Programs - This intensive course is designed for chiefs of departments, managers of fire prevention bureaus or State Fire Marshals. It provides these top-level fire managers with the knowledge and skills to plan and execute effective fire prevention functions in their communities and/or States.

Command & Control of Fire Department Major Operations - Two subjects of great interest to fireground managers--operations and safety--are linked in this specialized training course. Subjects covered include pre-incident preparation; size-up; an incident command system; and incident management. Fire simulations are used as part of the learning process with safety and survival stressed.

Command & Control of Fire Department Operations at Catastrophic Disasters - Chief officers or other fire officers who command fire department operations at catastrophic disasters spend two weeks developing an awareness of the magnitude of damage associated with catastrophic disasters and the effect of these conditions on the ability of the fire department to function. The course is devoted to the command and control of fire service operations within an Incident Command System during such disasters.

Interpersonal Dynamics in Fire Service Organizations - This course prepares fire service managers to understand dynamics of behavior within an organization. Course modules include: managerial style; stress management, conflict resolution, counseling, communications, group dynamics, and human resource development.

Fire Service Financial Management - Students are introduced to a systems approach in fire department fiscal program management in this course. Through a series of exercises, students address political issues, system design, and how to plan and manage a fire department fiscal program.

Fire Service Information Management - Development of effective information systems in fire and allied service agencies is the focus of this course. Course work focuses on strategic planning, problem-solving, and implementation issues.

Fire Service Technical Courses

Chemistry of Hazardous Materials - Students are provided basic knowledge to evaluate the potential hazards and behaviors of materials considered, for a variety of reasons, to be hazardous. The underlying reasons for chemical behavior are explored with the objectives of improved decisionmaking and safe operations and handling of hazardous materials.

Hazardous Materials Tactical Considerations - This course identifies safe strategies and tactics for alleviating the dangers from a hazardous materials incident. Subjects covered include hazardous materials response team organization and equipment, hazard recognition, analytical instruments, classes of hazardous materials, and protective clothing.

Fire Arson Investigation - This course defines successful methods for conducting legal fire investigations which may culminate in the prosecution of arsonists. Specific topics include point of origin and fire causes, both accidental and incendiary; firesetter motivation; fire scene investigation; fatal fire investigation; vehicle investigation; basics of insurance; and legal aspects of fire investigation. Using an arson burn laboratory located on campus to simulate actual cases, the student is taught how to conduct a technically and legally acceptable scene and follow-up investigation.

Fire Prevention Specialist I - This is an intensive program which prepares individuals to conduct fire inspections of places of assembly and other occupancies. This course provides a basic technical background for conducting fire inspections and code enforcement.

Fire Prevention Specialist II - Fire prevention officials cover the topics of code application during construction; liabilities of code enforcement; code interpretation; acceptance testing and maintenance of fire protection systems; residential sprinkler systems; fire safety evacuation planning; and interpersonal communications. Students also receive "hands-on" experience in the fire protection instructional laboratory.

Code Management: A Systems Approach - Students become citizens of a mythical city and serve as key members of various city groups or government organizations during this course. Through extensive role-playing and simulation, students learn the political and legislative processes and conduct a full-scale city council meeting with the adoption of codes as the main issue under consideration.

Plans Review for Inspectors - The importance of developing a systematic approach for verifying that construction plans are in compliance with local building and fire codes is stressed during this course. Fire protection requirements for site, architectural, mechanical, and electrical plans are covered, as well as extensive review requirements for fire alarm/detection systems and automatic sprinkler systems.

Fire Service Instructional Methodology - This comprehensive instructor development course is designed to prepare fire and rescue personnel as instructors. Students gain skills in preparing instructional objectives, designing effective lesson plans, developing evaluation instruments, and creating state-of-the-art instructional media.

Fire Service Course Development - The process of course development is taught to fire/rescue personnel and allied professionals during this course. Participants design a course that meets a training need for their jurisdiction or organization by: conducting a needs assessment and task analysis; establishing goals and objectives; designing an evaluation plan; determining instructional methods and activities to be used; and planning for media and instructional materials.

Introduction to Fire Safety Education - Communication skills in speaking, writing, and use of media in the delivery of public fire education and burn prevention education programs are examined and applied during this course. Students apply behavioral objectives, utilize evaluation techniques, and match instructional methodology to the learner.

Developing Fire and Life Safety Strategies- Participants learn to utilize an enlarged perspective of fire prevention issues through comprehensive program planning and development; by developing and using community support groups to enhance their objectives. The course emphasizes a broad approach to life safety, which includes fire and other potential injury problems currently being addressed in fire, emergency, health and medical organizations.

State Weekend Programs

State Weekend Programs are educational opportunities set aside for fire and rescue personnel from specific states. The State fire training system requests and sponsors the weekend, identifies the courses, and recruits and selects the students. The National Fire Academy hosts the weekend and delivers the selected courses.

FY 1990 Off-Campus Program

Preparing for Incident Command - This course is the first of a two-course series designed to prepare the fire officer to command initial response resources at an emergency incident. It gives participants an understanding of the concepts of the Incident Command System as they apply to initial response incidents and the ability to relate fire information, fire flow, and proper communication.

Commanding the Initial Response - The second of a two-course series designed to give participants the necessary information and skills to: establish command; perform size-up; develop and implement an action plan; transfer command; and organize/control an incident using an effective command system.

Building Construction for Fire Suppression Forces: Principles and Wood/Ordinary Construction - Directed at fire officers, training officers, officer candidates, and firefighters, this course provides an overview of the principles of construction and materials used in structures with their impact on firefighter safety. The course covers construction types and design factors affecting the growth of fire. Potential for collapse is addressed with respect to control tactics necessary for successful fireground results.

Building Construction for Fire Suppression Forces: Noncombustible and Fire-Resistive Construction - This course provides an introduction to the special characteristics of noncombustible and fire-resistive construction as they concern the fire service. The primary emphasis is on improving the fire officer's ability to ensure firefighter safety by recognizing common causes and indicators of failure and other hazards related to building construction or contents. An understanding of the course material will improve operational effectiveness as the fire officer will be able to better predict the overall reaction of a building to fire conditions.

Tactical Operations for Company Officers I - Designed to meet the needs of the company officer, this first of a two-part series provides the student with basic knowledge needed to manage and direct company level operations at emergency incidents.

Tactical Operations for Company Officers II - This course continues to build on the concepts learned in part one, specifically addressing fireground operations in greater detail.

Firefighter Safety and Survival: The Company Officer's Responsibility - Significant areas of firefighter fatalities and injuries associated with emergency and non-emergency situations are examined in this course. Causes of fatalities and injuries and recommended solutions and implementation methods are addressed.

Firefighter Health and Safety: Program Implementation and Management - This course focuses on the problem of firefighter health and safety and discusses design and implementation of a departmental safety program. The command issues, policies, and programs addressing firefighter health and safety in emergency situations are examined.

Initial Company Tactical Operations - This course deals with the implementation of strategic considerations through tactical company operations. It includes basic procedures and skills the company officer needs to carry out safe and successful tactical operations, including incident analysis, coordination operations, and tactical operations.

Incident Command System - This program addresses the need for an Incident Command System, an understanding of the command skills needed by the departmental officer to effectively use the system, and guidelines and resource information for setting up and implementing a departmental ICS.

Leadership I: Strategies for Company Success - This is the first of three leadership courses designed to stand alone. It addresses: ethics; use and abuse of power at the company officer level; creativity in the fire service environment; and management of the multiple roles of the company officer.

Leadership II: Strategies for Personal Success - Number two in the series, this course addresses: when and how to delegate to subordinates; assessing personal leadership styles through situational leadership; when and how to discipline; and coaching/motivating techniques for the company officer.

Leadership III: Strategies for Supervisory Success - The third course in this leadership series addresses: techniques and approaches to problem-solving; identifying and assessing the needs of the company officer's subordinates; running meetings effectively in the fire service environment; and decisionmaking for the company officer.

FY 1990 Open Learning Fire Service Program

Fire Dynamics - This course is the study of the fluid mechanics and thermodynamic principles of fire propagation.

Political and Legal Foundations of Fire Protection - An analysis of the legal, political, and social aspects of the fire department's role in public safety is the focus of this course.

The Community and Fire Threat - The sociological, economic, and political characteristics of communities and their impact on the fire problem are addressed in this offering.

Application of Fire Research - This course focuses on understanding fire research programs and implications of research results for fire prevention and protection programs.

Incendiary Fire Analysis and Investigation - Various of programs and resources available to control incendiary crime are examined in this management approach to the arson problem.

Fire Protection Structures and Systems Design - This course examines design principles involved in structural fire protection with empirical or analytical tests and prediction procedures.

Fire-Related Human Behavior - Human behavior in fire and incidents as related to fire protection variables is the focus of this course.

Fire Prevention Organization and Management - An overview of the techniques, procedures, programs, and agencies involved in fire prevention is presented in this course.

Analytic Approaches to Public Fire Prevention - This course introduces the student to systems analysis procedures and applications in fire protection.

Personnel Management for the Fire Service - Personnel management procedures and problems in the fire service are addressed in this course.

Advanced Fire Administration - This course examines organization and management techniques required in fire service administration.

Disaster and Fire Defense Planning - This course addresses the concepts and principles of community fire risk assessment as related to group fires and natural disasters.

On-Campus Course Delivery

During FY 1990, the Academy delivered 199 resident course offerings to a total of 4,752 students. This includes the offerings of resident courses, "Chemistry of Hazardous Materials," and "Hazardous Materials Tactical Considerations," at off-campus sites.

A breakdown of the courses, number of deliveries, and number of students appears below. In addition, the Academy sponsored 5 special on-campus programs attended by 335 persons.

Course Title	No. of Offerings	No. of Students
Executive Development	9	220
Strategic Anal. Fire Dept. Operations	8	193
Strategic Anal. Fire Prev. Programs	8	186
Executive Leadership	5	118
Fire Service Communications	5	121
Management of Emergency Medical Services	5	117
Management of Fire Prev. Program	3	52
Cmd/Ctrl Fire Dept. Major Operations	6	153
Cmd/Ctrl Fire Dept. Catastrophic Disasters	4	88
Interpersonal Dynamics Fire Serv. Org.	6	164
Fire Service Financial Management	6	131
Fire Service Information Management	6	140
Chemistry of Hazardous Materials	8	219
Chemistry of Hazardous Materials (Off-campus)	41	926
Hazardous Materials Tactical Considerations	4	106
Hazardous Materials Tact. Con. (Off-campus)	6	168
Fire/Arson Investigation	13	340
Fire Prevention Specialist	5	134
Fire Prevention Specialist II	7	169
Code Management: A Systems Approach	4	84
Plans Review for Inspectors	5	102
Fire Service Instructional Methodology	10	246
Fire Service Course Development	7	142
Dev. Fire & Life Safety Strategies	4	70
Fire Command Operations (VIP)	7	201
Community Fire Protection (VIP)	7	162
TOTALS	199	4,752

SUMMARY OF STATE PARTICIPATION FOR FY 1990

ON-CAMPUS PROGRAMS

States with highest participation:

1. California - 6.9%
2. Florida - 5.3%
3. Texas - 4.7%
4. Indiana/Ohio - 3.9%
5. Virginia - 3.8%

States with lowest participation:

1. Delaware - .17%
2. Vermont - .22%
3. North Dakota - .43%
4. West Virginia - .53%
5. South Carolina - .55%

OFF-CAMPUS PROGRAMS

States with highest participation:

1. New Jersey - 4.9%
2. New York/North Carolina - 3.9%
3. Maryland - 3.8%
4. Pennsylvania - 3.5%
5. Wisconsin/Connecticut - 3.3%

States with lowest participation:

1. District of Columbia - .10%
2. Utah - .72%
3. New Mexico - .75%
4. Arizona - .85%
5. South Dakota - .86%

FY 1990 NFA RESIDENT PROGRAM PARTICIPATION BY STATE

	Resident	Percent	Stipend	Percent
Alabama	43	0.84%	$ 11,252	1.03%
Alaska	51	1.00%	$ 38,019	3.46%
Arizona	138	2.71%	$ 32,795	2.99%
Arkansas	117	2.30%	$ 10,915	0.99%
California	351	6.90%	$ 136,984	12.48%
Colorado	157	3.09%	$ 51,633	4.70%
Connecticut	65	1.28%	$ 4,582	0.42%
Delaware	9	0.17%	$ 96	0.01%
District of Columbia	50	0.98%	$ 319	0.03%
Florida	271	5.33%	$ 70,330	6.41%
Georgia	108	2.12%	$ 18,809	1.71%
Hawaii	42	0.83%	$ 13,356	1.22%
Idaho	53	1.04%	$ 23,071	2.10%
Illinois	96	1.89%	$ 18,367	1.67%
Indiana	201	3.95%	$ 24,577	2.24%
Iowa	85	1.67%	$ 16,460	1.50%
Kansas	123	2.42%	$ 25,735	2.35%
Kentucky	35	0.69%	$ 7,150	0.65%
Louisiana	99	1.95%	$ 22,282	2.03%
Maine	30	0.59%	$ 7,662	0.70%
Maryland	143	2.81%	$ 1,709	0.16%
Massachusetts	92	1.81%	$ 14,965	1.36%
Michigan	146	2.87%	$ 17,896	1.63%
Minnesota	81	1.59%	$ 24,080	2.19%
Mississippi	60	1.18%	$ 12,138	1.11%
Missouri	111	2.18%	$ 24,135	2.20%
Montana	49	0.96%	$ 19,628	1.79%
Nebraska	39	0.77%	$ 10,140	0.92%
Nevada	67	1.32%	$ 28,082	2.56%
New Hampshire	49	0.96%	$ 6,016	0.55%
New Jersey	68	1.34%	$ 3,980	0.36%
New Mexico	74	1.45%	$ 18,702	1.70%
New York	133	2.61%	$ 5,557	0.51%
North Carolina	157	3.09%	$ 16,076	1.46%
North Dakota	22	0.43%	$ 6,447	0.59%
Ohio	197	3.87%	$ 17,193	1.57%
Oklahoma	76	1.49%	$ 26,038	2.37%
Oregon	161	3.16%	$ 69,339	6.32%
Pennsylvania	140	2.75%	$ 3,958	0.36%
Rhode Island	38	0.75%	$ 3,136	0.28%
South Carolina	28	0.55%	$ 3,649	0.33%
South Dakota	33	0.65%	$ 11,513	1.05%
Tennessee	116	2.28%	$ 14,851	1.35%
Texas	239	4.70%	$ 65,768	5.99%
Utah	101	1.99%	$ 20,870	1.90%

Vermont	11	0.22%	$ 2,185	0.20%
Virginia	195	3.83%	$ 5,115	0.47%
Washington	168	3.30%	$ 69,571	6.34%
West Virginia	27	0.53%	$ 1,588	0.14%
Wisconsin	92	1.81%	$ 23,689	2.16%
Wyoming	34	0.67%	$ 14,875	1.36%
Other	16	0.32%	$ 349	0.03%
TOTALS	5,087	100.00%	$1,097,632	100.00%

Mr. BOUCHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Greene, for that very thoughtful presentation. We do have questions in a number of areas. The Chair will recognize itself for an initial round of questions.

Could you tell us a little bit about the progress that you have made, and basically the status now, of the Fire Academy now that it has been reunited with the U.S. Fire Service?

What progress have you made towards solving the problems that previously existed. Generally, what is your forecast for the operation of that Academy from this point forward?

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, we are still in the process of identifying those. This has been in effect since the 15th of January, so it is relatively new. One of the needs that was developed by the reunification of the two agencies and one that was separated before by the disconnect that existed was that there were programs that were developed of each that were not communicated to each.

This reunification has solved those. Now those dealing with the Firefighter Health and Safety at the U.S. Fire Administration can then be turned around and taught under the same uniform standards in the Fire Academy and all other such activities. There is now the open line of communications and the open and direct utilization of the course materials from either or both.

Mr. BOUCHER. What progress are you making now in hiring a Superintendant for the National Fire Academy?

Mr. GREENE. That has been a long and arduous task. We have been without a superintendent for some time now. I am proud to report that on the 28th and 29th of this month, a select panel from the existing Board of Visitors from the National Fire Academy will review the applications. There were 46 applications. They will then pare those down. They will be submitted down to a final five. We would hope to have somebody on board within 60 days.

Mr. BOUCHER. Well, it sounds like you are making progress in addressing the problems that existed there. I take it that you are now comfortable with the structure. Do you think that the Fire Academy is now properly placed and properly administered? Is that a fair summary of your beliefs?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. BOUCHER. Good. We are planning a legislative measure, which will provide a reauthorization for the U.S. Fire Administration. We should be bringing that forward fairly shortly. Obviously it will adjust the authorization level to meet the requests that are being made now by the Administration.

Beyond doing that, do you have recommendations for other areas that we should cover in the reauthorization? Are there new powers of authorities that you think the Fire Administration needs?

Mr. GREENE. Sir, at this time, the public law, as it is developed, I think, provides the proper authority. I am not sure that there is a new law needed, other than the enforcement of the existing law and looking at that. I would be happy to come back later and report if we see any differences, but I think we have this efficiency.

Mr. BOUCHER. We will be several weeks in the process of drafting that measure. We have an upcoming recess. So there is time, if you, on reflection, have requests for items that we ought to provide in that reauthorization within the next two weeks. If you would like to communicate those to us, if there are any, we would be happy to receive them.

Let me move on to a little broader question at this point. I wonder if you give us just a brief overview of any requirements that exist in the law today with regard to fire suppression measures in Federal buildings, stating first just generally, the requirements that are in effect for existing Federal building, and then those that may be in effect with regard to new bills.

What I am leading up to in this is some general discussion about the appropriateness of having legislation passed apart from this reauthorization process, a separate bill, that would require at a minimum, that new Federal buildings have sprinkler suppression systems.

So your comment on the current state of the law with regard to existing buildings and also new construction and the appropriateness, in your opinion, of that kind of requirement for new buildings would be very helpful.

Mr. **Greene**. Sir, in short, the existing current law for those Federal buildings are certainly exempt from those standards. To go further, the encouragement that is offered in your suggestion of new Federal laws that would then require it, would certainly be met with favor not only from the Fire Administration but throughout the country by the Nation's fire service, I am sure. That would provide that additional protection of such things as automatic sprinklers and fire service plans, fire alarms, et cetera.

Mr. **Boucher**. I would assume that most local governments throughout the country have a fire code. That in that fire code, to some extent, there is a requirement for sprinkler suppression systems. Of course, Federal agencies are not required to comply with local ordinances, and therein, lies the major problem.

Is it your experience that generally, the Federal agencies do comply with the local fire codes and where they require sprinklers, install those; or do the Federal agencies, as a matter of practice, typically ignore those local codes and not install sprinklers?

Mr. **Greene**. In some cases, they have, but that has been on a local basis. In most cases, they do not. They comply with the Federal requirements and the Federal plans and construct those buildings according to Federal standards.

Mr. **Boucher**. Without regard to what the local standards would be?

Mr. **Greene**. Without regard to local codes.

Mr. **Boucher**. So if there is a stricter local standard, that is often ignored by the Federal Government in building the buildings.

Mr. **Greene**. That is correct.

Mr. **Boucher**. We have had a number of suggestions from rural fire services that there is a greater need for the handling of hazardous materials, instruction as to how to do that, and that there is a greater need generally for qualified individuals who can train local firefighters in a variety of skills. I wonder how you are responding to those requests now and what additional plans you may have to respond to them in the future?

Mr. **Greene**. Well, sir, the plans that we have—We have courses at the National Fire Academy, Chemistry of Hazardous Material and other courses. We intend to take severe looks at those to insure that they are providing the proper direction and the proper courses for local fire service. If there is a need for expansion of those, we certainly would come back to seek expansion capabilities.

Mr. BOUCHER. One of the witnesses who will testify on the next panel is from the small community of Chilhowie, Virginia. He is in charge of the fire service there. I think he'll have some suggestions to make with regard to ways that your program might be expanded in a manner that would serve rural America better. I would hope you would stay and perhaps listen to what he has to say.

Mr. GREENE. Thank you.

Mr. BOUCHER. I think you will find it very informative.

That concludes my questions. I would be glad to recognize the gentleman from California, Mr. Packard.

Mr. PACKARD. We've got a vote on. Maybe we could have the questions answered before we leave, so that we could complete this witness.

Children are in a high risk category, as well as senior citizens, perhaps for different reasons. Children—is it generally considered because they are not adequately educated on evacuation procedures, et cetera; and with elderly, because of their reduced mobility?

In San Diego County, for example, I know we have some high rise, senior-only buildings. In some instances, they are several stories, 20 to 25 stories high. Evacuation for senior citizens where, if there was a fire, they can't use elevators, do you have programs that are targeted to address those kinds of problems?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, sir; we do. We have programs to target both of those areas. Our statistics have shown, Representative Packard, that half of our fire deaths are occurring by those that are under 5 or those that are over 65. Those are the ones we are targeting the areas of "Let's Retire Fire," for instance, which is aimed towards our senior citizens.

Our other programs that we have, the programs of "Curious Kids Set Fires," "The Juvenile Firesetter Program," and the school curriculums that we have and that we provide that are aimed at the younger children.

Mr. PACKARD. Very good. Just this week, we had a train accident in California that involved hazardous waste. There were several cars with hazardous chemical that were derailed. The passengers, fortunately, were not injured. Their evacuation took place.

Does the USFA have programs currently in place to train and educate firefighters in how to deal with the containment and the clean-up process in dealing with hazardous chemical fires?

Mr. GREENE. Well, sir, we have train-the-trainer programs that are provided throughout the country to state and local concerns. We have the chemistry of hazardous material course at the National Fire Academy.

We also have in this budget request, some proposals for the Fire Safety Study Act, that were a direct result of the firefighters that were killed in Kansas City a few years back. That is aimed at bringing all of the hazardous material guideline books together for a proper review, to review content, to review context, to insure that the first responders are going to be able to adequately understand what it is and how to adequately implement the material.

The problems you have with the instance that you brought together is that I believe there were two materials that were spilled from that train—naphtha and a diesel fuel. Those are pretty well known. The fire service knows how to handle those individually because they all have a guideline book that says. There are very few guideline books that tell you how to handle a situation if those mixtures get together and not necessarily those two because those two would be somewhat reactive with each other.

There are trucks that are going up in your state up and down I-5 and on the rails throughout the country that contain materials that in and by themselves may not be too bad, but in combination with others, they then become different types of hazardous materials. The guidelines are not there to provide the fire service or the first responder with the proper action or activities on how to handle those.

Mr. PACKARD. What are you doing to encourage the development of guidelines?

Mr. GREENE. That, sir, is what we intend to do with this review of the hazardous materials guidelines in this proposal.

Mr. PACKARD. Very good. One last question, and we can make it maybe brief.

As I mentioned in my opening statement, California is in drought situations. Do you have special programs that are being evaluated in terms of dealing with high fire hazard potential?

Mr. GREENE. We have some grants with the National Fire Protection Association and others dealing with the wild and urban interface problem that certainly deals with the drought situation in California and in the west, in general. Those, we intend to continue.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you very much.

Mr. GREENE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOUCHER. Prior to recognizing the gentleman from New York, the Chair is going to declare a brief recess. We have a call of the House, and about ten minutes left to record our votes. So the subcommittee stands in recess for ten minutes.

[Recess.]

Mr. BOUCHER. The Chair is pleased to recognize the gentleman from New York, Mr. Boehlert.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As you know, Mr. Administrator, the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act, which is my bill and now is the law of the land, you are in the process— as you point out on page 5 of your testimony, of formulating guidelines for use by the States and territories in generating a list of fire safe accommodations within their jurisdictions.

How expensive a proposition is that to develop the guidelines and everything?

Mr. GREENE. Representative Boehlert, we have estimated it would take about one person and $250,000 the first year to get it started, and then about $100,000 each year thereafter to continue it.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Well, there is nothing, no funding that has been provided, and no legislation. Should that concern me? It has to concern you, doesn't it?

Mr. GREENE. Well, certainly; yes, sir. It does concern me, but I think that it is not a major concern at this time. We have, as you know, the legislation called for some time frame for it to implement.

What I have done in the interim, I have requested of the National Association of State Fire Marshals and of the International Association of Fire Chiefs just this past ten days to start gathering information to see what kind of information we are going to be able to get on a voluntary type basis without any funding. Then after that, we would have a lot better handle on what we are going to need to request.

Mr. BOEHLERT. So when do you feel you will have this handle on what you will need.

Mr. GREENE. Well, sir, it is probably going to be later on in the summer.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Well, our authorization is going to move before that. You wouldn't be unhappy with me, would you, if I tried to put in a few extra dollars for that? And I won't tell Director Darman.

Mr. GREENE. No, sir, I would not.

Mr. BOEHLERT. I am trying to get a good feel for what we would have to put in in order for you to have the resources that you need to do the job that we have told you you must do. We are talking about a quarter of a million dollars?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Thank you.

Do you know if all Federal residences—that is, the military, for example, that houses our troops, Federal prisons, any place where people reside and it is the property of the Federal Government, are they all sprinklered, to your knowledge?

Mr. GREENE. Sir, to my knowledge, no, they are not. But then I have not done research on that. I would doubt seriously if they were.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Would you please do some research on that? It seems to me that we should be setting an example. I think the people have every right to expect the Federal Government to practice what it preaches. And if we are going to tell people that to be fire safe, we have to have smoke detectors, we have to have sprinklers.

I think I am correct in this—that for nursing homes, for example, to be eligible for Medicare funding, they have to have a fire safe facility. Part of that requirement is sprinklers.

Mr. GREENE. That is correct.

Mr. BOEHLERT. I don't want you to think I am a lobbyist for the sprinkler industry. I don't have that occupation. Where I am concerned, as I know you are and any thinking person must be, about the dubious distinction that I mentioned previously. We have the highest death rate due to fires of any nation in the industrialized world. If we are going to improve that record, we have got to do some things that haven't been done here before.

Fortunately, we were able to get the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act passed.

I would like to have you, if you will, have your people do a study of what we are doing in terms of Federal residences. Then I am going to explore the possibility with the Secretary of HUD, Kemp, to see what the story is with respect to HUD financed residences, living units for the elderly and that type of thing.

Let me ask you something else. You mentioned that there are—I think I heard you say, some 500 communities in the Nation that now have some sprinkler requirement or code. Did I hear you correctly?

Mr. GREENE. That is correct.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Do you have a model code that is developed? I mean if I had a community mayor who wrote to me and said, "Gee, I am concerned about the fire safety problem. I would like to know how to proceed," do you have some guidance we could pass along?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, sir. The "Operation Life Safety" is a consortium of the National Fire Sprinklers Association, and there is a model code available. I might add, too, if I might, just to strengthen your comments and concerns about the Nation's fire service—or excuse me, about the Nation's fire fatalities being too high—I full agree and I full support that.

That is the reason and the purpose for this proposal that is in this budget request for some research and development of a new sprinkler type, a self-contained, if you will, for rural America to provide where there is very limited water supply or where there is no water supply.

We are seeking to develop a new type of sprinkler head that requires less water, has a smaller orifice, but will still provide the extinguishing powers for a fire in a self- contained unit. So that carries right along with your concerns over the—

Mr. BOEHLERT. Is that somewhere in the authorization request?

Mr. GREENE. Yes, sir. That is in our 1992 proposal.

Mr. BOEHLERT. I can find it, but I mean do you have it at the tip of your tongue?

Mr. GREENE. Two million dollars and one work year.

Mr. BOEHLERT. You've got an advocate right now. Sign me up. I think you will find this committee—we have a new chairman of the subcommittee, but I know he shares the concern we have about this serious problem. You will find that you will have no problem at all with the authorizing committee.

Now I can't speak for the appropriations committee. That is where we are going to have to do our work. So we are in this together. Sign me up.

Mr. GREENE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOUCHER. The Chair thanks the gentleman, and would simply add that my thinking is very consistent with the comments of the gentlemen from New York. I think it would make a lot of sense for this subcommittee to report legislation separate from the authorizing process that would require that, at a minimum, in new Federal buildings, there be a sprinkler system installed.

I very much look forward to working with the gentleman from New York and others, and the gentleman from California, and with the Fire Administration in structuring such a proposal.

I would certainly not be adverse to seeing that carried further. If we could obtain support from agencies such as HUD to extend that requirement, and that any structure that is built with HUD financing, then I think that certainly would be worthy of consideration; or with any kinds of Federal financing, generally.

The gentleman from California?

Mr. **Packard**. Would the gentleman also be willing to initiate legislation that would prevent or prohibit smoking in any of our Federal buildings?

Mr. **Boehlert**. Mr. Greene, you notice that I usually sit down at this end because this is a smoking zone, self- proclaimed.

Mr. **Boucher**. The Chair shares the gentleman's from New York opinion on that subject as well, I might say.

Mr. Greene, I have one additional question that I would like to ask of you this afternoon. That simply is this. Tell us, if you will, the means by which you disseminate to fire services nationwide information about the kinds of programs that you make available and the kinds of training opportunities that are funded through your agency.

The reason I ask that is because we have had some suggestions from rural areas that they don't get the information as quickly as they might or as fully as they might.

Mr. **Greene**. Thank you, sir. Each State has a training organization and a State training director. We provide information to pass down through the State training director through course catalogues, through course implementations, through course advertisements, down through each State training director. In many cases, through each large metropolitan fire department and to fire service.

I might add that just recently under some of the current world situations and concerns, a mailing was sent to every fire department in this Nation, over 30,000, dealing with issues such as terrorism and those concerns.

So our efforts are to get the information down. We certainly recognize that in some cases, that information may not be flowing as it should. We would like to maybe identify those and see if we can break that little log jam and get them further down.

Mr. **Boucher**. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Anything further?

We appreciate very much your attendance here today, Mr. Greene, and look forward to working with you as you undertake further your new responsibilities.

Mr. **Greene**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Boucher**. We now welcome our second panel of witnesses. That is Mr. Ray Alfred, the Fire Chief for the District of Columbia, and Mr. William Blevins, the Captain of the Chilhowie Volunteer Fire Department in Chilhowie, Virginia. We would ask both witnesses to come forward.

Without objection, your prepared statements will be made a part of the record, and we would welcome your oral summaries. Mr. Alfred, we would be glad to begin with you.

STATEMENT OF RAY ALFRED, FIRE CHIEF, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. **Alfred**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and committee members.

My name is Rayfield Alfred. I am Fire Chief for the District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to address some of the issues facing my department, and other urban issues across this country.

Mr. Chairman, I feel I speak for everyone in fire and emergency medical services across this country, the fire chiefs, the rank and file personnel across this country, by saying your leadership and the leadership of members of this committee is appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to start out by simply going through some statistics. A 54-year-old woman died in Massachusetts when she started a fire in a tin can to heat her trailer. The fire spread beyond its container. Of course, she lost her life.

Last year, in the northeast section of the city, a fire claimed the lives of two young children when they were left alone. They were trapped in their apartment in northeast because metal bars were installed at the windows to keep burglars out. One neighbor tried with his pickup truck to dislodge those bars from the windows, but, of course, to no avail. Both of those children died.

On January 21, 1991, at about 8:00 in the morning, 11 children and one adult slept in an apartment while another adult left hot cooking oil heating on the kitchen stove. It ignited the kitchen and then finally the entire apartment. The neighbors rescued all but two of the children.

I guess the question is: How does this information relate to these hearings?

Mr. Chairman, since the National Commission of Fire Prevention and Control was established in November, 1970, at that time, fire was responsible for the loss of approximately 12,000 American lives and more than $11 billion in property damage.

Eighty percent of the lives were lost in residential structures. Today, thanks to the support and efforts of U.S. Fire Administration, the Smoke Detector Public Education program was put in place, the Residential Sprinkler Program, the training provided by the U.S. Fire Academy, and the efforts of individual departments and other fire service organizations, like the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Fire Protection Association, the number of fire deaths annually has been reduced to 6,000.

This reduction in loss of live is a vast improvement from those times when we experience 12,000 lives a year. But the support and efforts must continue.

According to the National Fire Protection Association, the elderly and—it was alluded to earlier, the elderly and the very young are at highest risk to fires. People 65 years of age and older account for the fastest growing segment of the population. According to NFPA, By the year 2030, that group will comprise 21.8 percent of the population. They are now about 12.2 percent.

We need the continued support of U.S. Fire Administration. We rely very heavily on the training provided by the U.S. Fire Academy. It is that training which enables us to continue our efforts to educate our communities regarding fire safety and to educate ourselves in order to lead and manage our organizations.

Regarding our young children, it was U.S. Fire Administration that alerted us in the fire service that of every 100 people who die in fires in the United States, 23 are children; that of every 100 children who die in fires in the United States, 24 are killed because of children playing with matches or with fire; and, of every 100 people who die in child-set fires in the United States, 85 are children.

The U.S. Fire Administration, Mr. Chairman, reminded us that of every ten fires, experts suggest that eight are preventable. Children playing with matches accounted for nearly 100,000 fires causing $190 million in damages, over 4,000 injuries and more than 300 deaths in 1986.

The problems of the urban area are exacerbated by the fact that our cities are facing budget problems and overcrowding brought, which was brought about by the economy. People are flocking to the cities to find jobs in order to feed and shelter their families. When jobs are not available, they are forced to live in abandoned houses and abandoned buildings and make shift accommodations. This makes it even harder on the fire service or more difficult.

According, again to NFPA, in a Fire Journal article in 1989 titled, "How Being Poor Affects Fire Risk," the authors, Rita Fahy and Alison Miller, discussed the ways poverty heightens the fire risks in the United States. They noted that, "Fire safety has fallen short in their impact on a large segment of society that is particularly at risk from fire— the urban and rural poor. Both groups suffer from greater fire rates per household and more fire deaths."

It continues, or they continued that, "With less discretionary income and generally less education, heads of poorer households are less likely to have smoke detectors or if they have them, they are less likely to maintain those smoke detectors."

Further they went on to note that, "Poorer households may be less likely to obtain safe heating systems, code-compliant electrical service, fire safe security measures, or anything else that involves buying a larger measure of fire safety."

The demand for more service on us, both fire and emergency medical service, from the communities with the shrinking dollars is forcing our department to go to outside means or every means for training our firefighters. Currently, the best training in emergency medical services management that is available to every fire department across this country is offered at the U.S. Fire Academy. We need this kind of a course to continue to be offered.

My own emergency medical services department here, Mr. Chairman, is probably one of the busiest in the country. Last year, our 21 ambulances responded to over 138,000 times to emergencies in the city. If you add the 79,000 responses by fire units, you see what that number is.

Of course, the courses offered by the U.S. Fire Academy and EMS management, our incident command, and others like firefighter health and safety, are what I consider to be a must.

Is the budget of U.S. Fire Administration adequate? I would hope that it is at least the budget of the U.S. Fire Administration would be maintained.

Is USFA adequately addressing the residential fire problem and reaching those groups most vulnerable to fire? Certainly it is, and I hope that, with the capable Administrator, Mr. Greene, and with adequate funding, I am inspired by what I see.

What are my unique needs that could be provided for by U.S. Fire Administration. Well, the U.S. Fire Administration must be able to continue to provide the fire service with the kind of training being afforded at the U.S. Fire Academy. More importantly, it must be able to continue to help us provide and disseminate fire education material and training to those groups most vulnerable to fires in these United States.

This, Mr. Chairman, concludes my statement. I would be happy to answer any questions that you might have.

[The prepared statement and biographical sketch of Mr. Alfred follow:]

TESTIMONY
OF
RAYFIELD ALFRED
FIRE CHIEF
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BEFORE THE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
MARCH 21, 1991

GOOD AFTERNOON MR. CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS. MY NAME IS RAYFIELD ALFRED, I AM FIRE CHIEF FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS SOME OF THE ISSUES FACING MY DEPARTMENT, AND OTHER URBAN ISSUES ACROSS THIS COUNTRY.

I FEEL I SPEAK FOR EVERYONE IN FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, FIRE CHIEFS, RANK AND FILE PERSONNEL ACROSS THIS COUNTRY, BY SAYING, YOUR LEADERSHIP IN TRYING TO ENSURE THAT ONE, THE BUDGET FOR THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION (USFA) IS ADEQUATE, AND TWO, THAT FIRE PROBLEMS THAT WE FACE ACROSS THIS COUNTRY ARE BEING ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IS APPRECIATED.

- A 54-YEAR OLD WOMAN DIED IN MASSACHUSETTS WHEN SHE STARTED A FIRE IN A TIN CAN TO HEAT HER TRAILER. THE FIRE SPREAD BEYOND ITS CONTAINER.

- LAST YEAR IN THE NORTHEAST SECTION OF THE CITY A FIRE CLAIMED THE LIVES OF TWO YOUNG CHILDREN WHEN THEY WERE LEFT ALONE. THEY WERE TRAPPED IN THEIR APARTMENT BECAUSE BARS WERE INSTALLED AT THE WINDOWS TO KEEP BURGLARS OUT. ONE NEIGHBOR TRIED REMOVING THE BARS WITH HIS PICKUP TRUCK, BUT TO NO AVAIL.

- ON JANUARY 21, 1991, AT 0804 HOURS IN THE MORNING, 11 CHILDREN AND ONE ADULT SLEPT IN AN APARTMENT WHILE ANOTHER ADULT LEFT HOT COOKING OIL HEATING ON A KITCHEN STOVE. IT IGNITED THE KITCHEN THEN THE ENTIRE APARTMENT. THE NEIGHBORS RESCUED ALL BUT TWO OF THE CHILDREN.

THE QUESTION, I SUPPOSE, IS HOW DOES THIS INFORMATION RELATE TO THESE HEARINGS? MR. CHAIRMAN, SINCE THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL WAS ESTABLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1970, AT THAT TIME, FIRE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOSS OF APPROXIMATELY 12,000 AMERICAN LIVES, AND MORE THAN $11 BILLION PROPERTY DAMAGE. EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE LIVES WERE LOST IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES. TODAY, THANKS TO THE SUPPORT AND EFFORTS OF USFA, THE SMOKE DETECTOR PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM, THE RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER PROGRAM, THE TRAINING PROVIDED BY THE U.S. FIRE ACADEMY, AND THE EFFORTS OF INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENT'S, THE NUMBER OF FIRE DEATHS ANNUALLY HAS BEEN REDUCED TO 5,000 to 6,000. MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS REDUCTION IN LOSSES OF LIVES IS A VAST IMPROVEMENT, BUT THE SUPPORT AND EFFORTS MUST CONTINUE.

ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) THE ELDERLY AND THE VERY YOUNG ARE AT HIGHEST RISK TO FIRES. PEOPLE 65 AND OLDER ACCOUNT FOR THE FASTEST GROWING SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION. BY THE YEAR 2030 THAT GROUP WILL COMPRISE 21.8 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION. THEY NOW COMPRISE ONLY 12.2 PERCENT.

WE NEED THE CONTINUED SUPPORT OF USFA. WE RELY VERY HEAVILY ON THE TRAINING PROVIDED BY THE U.S. FIRE ACADEMY. IT IS THAT TRAINING WHICH ENABLES US TO CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS TO EDUCATE OUR COMMUNITIES REGARDING FIRE SAFETY AND TO EDUCATE OURSELVES IN ORDER TO LEAD AND MANAGE OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

REGARDING OUR YOUNG CHILDREN, IT WAS USFA THAT ALERTED US IN THE FIRE SERVICE THAT OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE WHO DIE IN FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES, 23 ARE CHILDREN; THAT OF EVERY 100 CHILDREN WHO DIE IN FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES, 24 ARE KILLED BECAUSE OF CHILDREN PLAYING WITH FIRE; AND, OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE WHO DIE IN CHILD-SET FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES, 85 ARE CHILDREN. USFA, MR. CHAIRMAN, REMINDED US THAT OF EVERY 10 FIRES EXPERTS SUGGEST THAT EIGHT ARE PREVENTABLE. CHILDREN PLAYING WITH MATCHES ACCOUNTED FOR NEARLY 100,000 FIRES CAUSING $190,000,000 IN DAMAGES, OVER 4,000 INJURIES, AND MORE THAN 300 DEATHS IN 1986.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN AREA ARE EXACERBATED BY THE FACT THAT OUR CITIES ARE FACING BUDGET PROBLEMS AND OVERCROWDING BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ECONOMY. PEOPLE ARE FLOCKING TO THE CITIES TO FIND

JOBS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOOD AND SHELTER FOR THEIR FAMILIES, AND WHEN JOBS ARE NOT AVAILABLE THEY ARE FORCED TO LIVE IN ABANDON BUILDINGS AND MAKE SHIFT ACCOMMODATIONS. THIS MAKES IT EVEN MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE FIRE SERVICE.

ACCORDING TO NFPA, A FIRE JOURNAL ARTICLE IN 1989 TITLED "HOW BEING POOR AFFECTS FIRE RISK", THE AUTHORS, RITA FAHY AND ALISON MILLER, DISCUSSED THE WAYS POVERTY HEIGHTENS THE FIRE RISKS IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY NOTED THAT, "FIRE SAFETY HAS FALLEN SHORT IN THEIR IMPACT ON A LARGE SEGMENT OF SOCIETY THAT IS PARTICULAR AT RISK FROM FIRE--THE URBAN AND RURAL POOR. BOTH GROUPS SUFFER FROM GREATER FIRE RATES PER HOUSEHOLD AND MORE FIRE DEATHS..." THEY NOTED THAT, "WITH LESS DISCRETIONARY INCOME AND GENERALLY LESS EDUCATION, HEADS OF POORER HOUSEHOLDS ARE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE SMOKE DETECTORS OR TO MAINTAIN THOSE THEY HAVE." FURTHER THAT, "POORER HOUSEHOLDS MAY BE LESS LIKELY TO OBTAIN SAFE HEATING SYSTEMS, CODE-COMPLAINT ELECTRICAL SERVICE, FIRE SAFE SECURITY MEASURES, OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT INVOLVES BUYING A LARGER MEASURE OF FIRE SAFETY."

THE DEMAND FOR MORE SERVICE, BOTH FIRE AND EMS, FROM THE COMMUNITIES WITH THE SHRINKING DOLLARS IS FORCING OUR DEPARTMENT TO LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR TRAINING. CURRENTLY THE BEST TRAINING IN EMS MANAGEMENT THAT IS AVAILABLE TO EVERY FIRE DEPARTMENT IN THIS COUNTRY IS OFFERED AT THE U.S. FIRE ACADEMY. WE NEED THIS KIND OF COURSE TO CONTINUE TO BE OFFERED.

MY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM IS ONE OF THE BUSIEST IN THE

COUNTRY. LAST YEAR OUR 21 AMBULANCES RESPONDED 138,000 TIMES, AND YOU CAN ADD TO THIS NUMBER THE 79,000 RESPONSES BY OUR FIRE UNITS. THOSE COURSES OFFERED BY THE U.S. FIRE ACADEMY IN EMS MANAGEMENT, INCIDENT COMMAND, AND OTHERS LIKE FIREFIGHTER HEALTH AND SAFETY, ARE A MUST.

IS THE BUDGET OF USFA ADEQUATE? I WOULD HOPE THAT IT IS AT LEAST MAINTAINED. IS USFA ADEQUATELY ADDRESSING THE RESIDENTIAL FIRE PROBLEM AND REACHING THOSE GROUPS MOST VULNERABLE TO FIRE? CERTAINLY IT IS, AND WITH THE ABLE LEADERSHIP OF OUR NEW ADMINISTRATOR, MR. OLIN L. GREEN, AND WITH ADEQUATE FUNDING I AM INSPIRED. WHAT ARE MY UNIQUE NEEDS THAT COULD BE PROVIDED FOR BY USFA? USFA MUST BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THE FIRE SERVICE WITH THE KIND OF TRAINING BEING AFFORDED AT THE U.S. FIRE ACADEMY. MORE IMPORTANTLY, IT MUST BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO HELP US PROVIDE AND DISSEMINATE FIRE EDUCATION MATERIAL AND TRAINING TO THOSE GROUPS MOST VULNERABLE TO FIRES.

THIS CONCLUDES MY STATEMENT. AGAIN, THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY. I WILL RESPOND TO ANY QUESTIONS THE COMMITTEE MAY HAVE.

Mr. Rayfield [illegible]
Fire Chief
D.C. Fire and Emergency Medical
Services Department

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

In December, 1988, Mr. Rayfield (Ray) Alfred was appointed Acting Fire Chief for the District of Columbia Government, and confirmed Fire Chief by the D.C. City Council on January 30, 1989.

Fire Chief Alfred's career with the D.C. Fire Department began June 9, 1963. He was promoted to Sergeant in January, 1975, and served in that capactity until March of 1978, when he was promoted to Lieutenant. In February 1982, Ray Alfred was promoted to Captain, and served until February 1984, when he was once again promoted to the rank of Battalion Fire Chief. In January, 1985, he becamed Deputy Fire Chief, and in January 1988, he was promoted to Assistant Fire Chief.

Fire Chief Alfred received his Associate of Arts Degree in 1977 and his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1981 from the University of the District of Columbia, where he majored in Fire Science and Fire Administration. Since that time, Fire Chief Alfred has received numerous Certificates of Achievement. In 1983, he received certificates for Fire Service Supervision, and Incident Command System and Structural Fire Fighting from the Nation Fire Academy. In 1985, he received a certificate from the Emergency Management Institute after successfully completing the Emergency Public Information Officers course. In 1986, Alfred received a certificate for Managing for Performance Improvement, from Oklahoma State University; and in 1988, he received a certificate from the U.S. Fire Administration after successfully completing the Fire Prevention Symposium.

Fire Chief Alfred was born in VillePlatte, Louisiana, on July 11, 1939. He is married and has 3 sons and 1 daughter.

In addition to his responsibilities related to the day-to-day administrative and operational functions of the D.C. Fire Department, Fire Chief Alfred presently holds and has held several positions of prominence on boards, commissions, and committees. He serves on the Advisory Subcommittee on Facilities, University of the District of Coluimbia; Professional Advisory Committee, Greater Southeast Community Hospital; D.C. Residential, Commerical and Institutional Structure Fire Protection Interdepartmental Advisory Committee, and the Mayor's Police, Fire and Corrections Meritorious Service Awards Committee. A true believer in the principles of Fire Safety and the strength and courage he receives from God, Fire Chief Alfred has devoted much of his life to protecting the residents of the District of Columbia.

Mr. **Boucher.** Regrettably, we are going to have to recess again. We have another call of the House, another recorded vote. It will take about ten minutes. We'll return.

[Recess.]

Mr. **Boucher.** We apologize for the delay.

Mr. Blevins, we would be happy to hear from you, sir.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H.H. BLEVINS, CAPTAIN, CHILHOWIE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, CHILHOWIE, VIRGINIA

Mr. **Blevins.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. It is my pleasure and privilege to appear before this committee today to discuss the rural fire fighting problems and needs.

I am William H.H. Blevins, Captain of the Chilhowie Volunteer Fire Department located in Chilhowie, Virginia, which is a small rural community in the far Southwest Virginia.

My department is staffed with 25 volunteer members. That is, as I say, volunteer members.

Our equipment consists of three pumpers, an equipment truck and of course, one tanker truck.

Last year, we responded to or assisted in 89 fire calls. Our service area covers not only the town of Chilhowie, but a large portion of Smyth County, which encompasses approximately 5,000 or more citizens.

Interstate Highway 81 travels the county east and west, and the Chilhowie Fire Department is responsible for responding to fires, wrecks and handling hazardous material incidents, and so forth, along a ten-mile stretch of this highway that extends even into another county of Washington.

Also, railroad is in the same area. We have two water systems that get water supplies from a river, which is adjacent to the interstate and the railroad. One, which is Addington, picks its water up which is about 20 miles downstream.

Rural fire departments face problems that our city or suburban counterparts probably do not have to contend with. Chief among these is the lack of a central water supply, volunteer staff, distance and mountainous terrain. Some areas that we service, we do not have hydrants available. This makes the use of tank truck, what I am talking about, tank trucks necessary. If and when a working fire we do not have enough water available, we request aid from our neighboring departments.

While all of my firemen are dedicated, they, nevertheless, have to earn a living and with an all volunteer force, it is extremely difficult to schedule training needs so as to least interfere with a person's livelihood. Most of the time, this has to be accomplished at night and on weekends.

One of the needs that I feel would be very helpful is video training aids that would be geared to less than formal training presentations. In other words, home study courses or something to this effect.

I feel that there is a need for more qualified fire instructors who are attuned to rural training needs and responsibilities.

Certainly, in my community there is a great need for fire prevention training. At present, because of budgetary constraints and the lack of qualified persons to carry out such tasks, we can't provide in our schools, to the industrial and commercial community, rest and retirement homes and so on. We have one nursing home and two retirement homes in our service area. The most vulnerable group without a doubt would be the residents and the payment of the homes.

Also, I feel that rural communities that border and serve major transportation arteries such as we do, face a tremendous challenge in dealing with emergencies and incidents involving hazardous materials. The sheer number of potential disasters that pass our door every day is chilling when we think of our inadequacies when—and not if—we have to deal with such events.

The Chilhowie Volunteer Fire Department was chartered in 1915, and we have, as I said before, very good, dedicated firemen who have the training and experience necessary to deal adequately with most situations they may face.

The one great need for my department is training and equipment to deal with emergency hazardous materials situations and anything that can be provided in this area will, in my estimation, be money well invested.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Blevins follows:]

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

IT IS MY PLEASURE AND PRIVILEGE TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE TODAY TO DISCUSS RURAL FIRE FIGHTING PROBLEMS AND NEEDS.

I AM WILLIAM H. H. BLEVINS, CAPTAIN OF THE CHILHOWIE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT LOCATED IN CHILHOWIE, VIRGINIA, WHICH IS A SMALL RURAL COMMUNITY IN FAR SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA. MY DEPARTMENT IS STAFFED WITH TWENTY-FIVE (25) VOLUNTEER MEMBERS.

OUR EQUIPMENT CONSISTS OF THREE (3) PUMPERS, AN EQUIPMENT TRUCK AND ONE (1) TANKER.

LAST YEAR WE RESPONDED TO OR ASSISTED IN 89 FIRE CALLS. OUR SERVICE AREA COVERS NOT ONLY THE TOWN OF CHILHOWIE, BUT A LARGE PORTION OF SMYTH COUNTY, WHICH ENCOMPASSES APPROXIMATELY 5,000 CITIZENS.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 81 TRAVERSES THE COUNTY EAST AND WEST AND THE CHILHOWIE FIRE DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESPONDING TO FIRES, WRECKS AND HANDLING HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS, ETC., ALONG A TEN (10) MILE STRETCH OF THIS HIGHWAY THAT EXTENDS EVEN INTO ANOTHER COUNTY.

RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS FACE PROBLEMS THAT OUR CITY OR SUBURBAN COUNTERPARTS PROBABLY DO NOT HAVE TO CONTEND WITH. CHIEF AMONG THESE IS THE LACK OF A CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY, VOLUNTEER STAFF, DISTANCE AND MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN AND SO ON.

WHILE ALL OF MY FIREMEN ARE DEDICATED, THEY NEVER-THE-LESS HAVE TO EARN A LIVING AND WITH AN ALL VOLUNTEER FORCE IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO SCHEDULE TRAINING NEEDS SO AS TO LEAST INTERFERE WITH A PERSON'S LIVELIHOOD. MOST OF THE TIME THIS HAS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED AT NIGHT AND ON WEEKENDS.

ONE OF THE NEEDS THAT I FEEL WOULD BE VERY HELPFUL IS VIDEO/AUDIO TRAINING AIDS THAT WOULD BE GEARED TO LESS THAN FORMAL TRAINING PRESENTATIONS. IN OTHER WORDS - HOME STUDY COURSES.

I FEEL THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR MORE QUALIFIED FIRE INSTRUCTORS WHO ARE ATTUNED TO RURAL TRAINING NEEDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

CERTAINLY IN MY COMMUNITY THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR FIRE PREVENTION TRAINING. AT PRESENT, BECAUSE OF BUDGETARY CONSTRAINTS AND LACK OF QUALIFIED PERSONS TO CARRY OUT SUCH TASKS, WE CAN'T PROVIDE THE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION THAT WE NEED TO BE PROVIDING IN OUR SCHOOLS, TO THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY, REST AND RETIREMENT HOMES AND SO ON.

ALSO, I FEEL THAT RURAL COMMUNITIES THAT BORDER AND SERVE MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES SUCH AS WE DO, FACE A TREMENDOUS CHALLENGE IN DEALING WITH EMERGENCIES AND INCIDENTS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. THE SHEER NUMBER OF POTENTIAL DISASTERS THAT PASS OUR DOOR EVERY DAY IS CHILLING WHEN I THINK OF OUR INADEQUACIES WHEN - AND NOT IF - WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH SUCH EVENTS.

THE CHILHOWIE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT WAS CHARTERED IN 1915, AND WE HAVE, AS I SAID BEFORE, VERY GOOD, DEDICATED FIREMEN WHO HAVE THE TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE NECESSARY TO DEAL ADEQUATELY WITH MOST SITUATIONS THEY MAY FACE.

THE ONE GREAT NEED FOR MY DEPARTMENT IS TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT TO DEAL WITH EMERGENCY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITUATIONS AND ANYTHING THAT CAN BE PROVIDED IN THIS AREA WILL, IN MY ESTIMATION, BE MONEY WELL INVESTED.

Mr. Boucher. Mr. Blevins and Mr. Alfred, thank you very much for being with us today and for providing those thoughts.

Let me begin the questioning of both witnesses with reference to practices with regard to Federal buildings at the present time.

Mr. Alfred, let's begin with you. In the District of Columbia, I am sure that you have a fire code. The first question is: Does the fire code for the District of Columbia require that buildings have sprinklers?

Mr. Alfred. Mr. Chairman, yes, it does. We have a fire code to begin with. It does require, at this point, we have adopted the BOCE code, which is the Building Official Code Enforcement code for the District of Columbia. It does require sprinklers.

Mr. Boucher. What is the practice of the Federal Government in terms of observing that local government code when it builds Federal buildings?

Mr. Alfred. Well, I don't know that there has been any new Federal buildings come up, other than, of course, this one recently.

To begin with, we have no jurisdictions over any of the Federal enclave. We are called upon to respond to fires and emergencies within all of the Federal buildings. We do it, we think, very well. Our personnel are excited about being able to do it. But we have no say in terms of what fire safety equipment goes into Federal buildings. We have no control at all.

Mr. Boucher. If there is a fire in a Federal building, do you respond to that fire?

Mr. Alfred. Yes.

Mr. Boucher. And you do help to distinguish it?

Mr. Alfred. Yes, we do. As a matter of fact, that is our total responsibility to handle all fire and emergency medical services demands for service in all Federal buildings.

Mr. Boucher. Do you have access to the floor plans and any fire suppression devices that are available in Federal buildings today? Obviously, that would help you in your fire suppression activities?

Mr. Alfred. Well, what we have done, Mr. Chairman, and I don't want to imply that there is no cooperation between Washington and the District of Columbia Fire Department and the Federal enclave. There is. Periodically, we are asked to lend our support and expertise in terms of fire safety in Federal buildings, and, so, we do that very gladly.

In addition, all of the fire companies throughout the city—and we have 33 of them in five facilities—within their own local alarm district; for instance, we have a company that is right down the street, Engine Company 7, which is first due at this building. It is their responsibility or the responsibility of the captain in that company to go to every major public assembly building.

What we do is what we call preplan that building, know exactly where the utility cut-offs are, gas and electricity, know where the major appliances are and where the hazards are within that building.

So we do that for all of the buildings within our local alarm districts.

Mr. Boucher. Do you get a sufficient degree of cooperation from the Federal Government in telling you about what the floor plans of their buildings are, what kinds of fire suppression devices, techniques, plans may be in effect for those buildings already?

Mr. ALFRED. I am not totally satisfied. As you know, a couple of years ago, the Speaker's office caught fire. It is ironic that Congressman Weldon was the first individual on the scene that attempted to put it out. It is my understanding that the first three extinguishers that he went for were empty or were not there. The standpipe hose next to the Speaker's office did not work.

So Congressman Weldon, and of course, the Fire Service Caucus and yourself included, have been instrumental in saying what we have been saying for a lang time. The Federal Government, we think, ought to set the tone in terms of example for everyone else in the country. So I feel that, indeed, while we have had some cooperation, we would like to see just a little bit more.

Mr. BOUCHER. Would it be helpful if in any legislation that we pass addressing the fire suppression capabilities within Federal buildings, that we directed the Federal Government to make available to local fire services information concerning the floor plans of the building and other kinds of information that would help you do your job better in responding to a fire?

Mr. ALFRED. Absolutely. I think, Mr. Chairman, while I recognize that I am here in the Nation's Capitol and we have this Federal enclave, I think I speak for fire services personnel across the country where, indeed, there are Federal buildings. It would help in this case, and any help we can get in terms of preplanning buildings, whether they are Federal buildings, but particularly in this case, yes.

Mr. BOUCHER. To return to my first question: What is the general practice of the Federal Government with regard to putting sprinklers in buildings, either old buildings or new buildings?

Mr. ALFRED. Well, it is my understanding that there is some effort in the makings now and planning to try to do that. Now, whether or not those existing buildings are going to be retrofitted with sprinklers, I don't know. I would hope that, indeed, they would be.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Blevins, let me ask a couple of questions to you concerning the rural fire service. You have noted in your statement that there are some problems in terms of training for hazardous materials fires and handling hazardous materials spills. You have also noted a general problem in terms of getting your firefighters adequately trained.

I wonder if you have recommendations for how the Federal Fire Administration might respond more effectively to those particular needs. And if you have recommendations for how we can incorporate in legislation an answer for those problems, we would appreciate that.

Mr. BLEVINS. Mr. Chairman, my statement as far as the training purposes, it is kind of hard to train volunteer people because they do make a living. I think that to have training available maybe, as I have said, as home type training information that would be beneficial to the rural people that are volunteers like myself, would be probably the best way to go.

We do have fire programs training in Virginia, which has some levels of hazardous material. First of all, they have firefighter one, two and three, which are three different positions that firefighters go through when they want to become a volunteer fireman. Of course, it is always hard to find time for volunteer people to do this.

However, with videos pertaining to hazardous material— I'll go back to hazardous material—where they could train from the department, which we have video training equipment. They could go in at their leisure, and study films or whatever. This is about the main thing that I would say that would help us in our rural areas.

Mr. BOUCHER. Do you get any video materials now?

Mr. BLEVINS. We do not get any video materials; however, there is, I think, a library being compiled and will be available. But right now, I understand we don't have it. It is not that readily available.

Mr. BOUCHER. Do you get notices from the Federal Fire Administration about the kinds of training programs it makes available?

Mr. BLEVINS. Very seldom we do. We have had a few in time, but most everything, our programs and our training usually comes through State. While I am talking a little bit, too, about the hazardous material—we have trained people in Roanoke, Virginia, which is 110 miles east of our area and also we have a HAZMAT team in Bristol, which is better than 33 miles.

So if we have an incident in Smyth County, it takes a while to get those people in. We need training in that area so we will be able to handle it until they get there, especially if it was to spill in the river or something like that.

Mr. BOUCHER. Where do you get most of your training materials from today? Does it come from the State?

Mr. BLEVINS. It comes from the State. Of course, some of the individual firemen have ordered from national fire programs different literature and different things. Of course, we have, at least once a year, a 20-hour training period on our own equipment to train our newer member firemen how to operate and so forth, the equipment.

Mr. BOUCHER. Where do you send your volunteer firemen to be trained? Do they have a certain number of days per year of training?

Mr. BLEVINS. Yes, sir. They have a certain number of dates during the year. Most of them are schedule out within the southwest Virginia area. They will have—we get information from Weiss County to Christiansburg when fire programs are set up for training.

We usually, if it is permissible, the firemen can go, we try to send them to maybe a school in Radford, a school in Whitfield, wherever that this might be convenient for him.

Mr. BOUCHER. And those schools are operated by the State; is that correct?

Mr. BLEVINS. By the State.

Mr. BOUCHER. What about hazardous materials training? Are you getting an adequate amount of that?

Mr. BLEVINS. No, sir. They had some in with probably the regular training, but not near enough hazardous material training. We really need hazardous material training.

Mr. BOUCHER. So you would recommend that maybe the Federal Fire Administration focus on that, that being a special area?

Mr. **Blevins**. Yes, sir, I think so.

Mr. **Boucher**. The gentleman from California.

Mr. **Packard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Alfred, we have had the 911 emergency program for some time. How is it working here in the District, and generally, throughout the country from your perceptions?

Mr. **Alfred**. Mr. Packard, here in the city, obviously, we have had some debugging to do. Just in the last two or three years, we have taken some criticism from the general public with reference to 911 and the way it happens here in the city. Overall, my assessment is that it is working well.

How it is working in the rest of the country, I think there are still some communities. I suppose I can speak now for the rural area and the Captain can bear me out.

There are still some areas of the country where the 911 system is not in place. Here in the city we have an enhanced system, which says that any time you dial 911, we have the capability of determining instantly what number you are calling from and what address.

So for us, it works very well. But as I understand what is happening across the country, there are still some communities where the system is not in place, and primarily because it is expensive.

Mr. **Packard**. If you could identify the major problems that you are struggling with with the system, what would they be?

Mr. **Alfred**. Well, there are situations even with our enhanced system, where if people perhaps don't use a telephone — right now, everybody has a mobile telephone—if I understand our system correctly, and I think I do, if you dial 911 from a mobile telephone, we are not able to capture that same kind of information.

As long as you are dialing from, if you will, a C&P telephone or a stationary telephone somewhere from a building in this city, then we are able to capture that kind of information. I suppose that other communities experience the same thing.

Mr. **Packard**. Is there very much use of the 911 program when it is not an actual emergency, but simply trying to reach the department?

Mr. **Alfred**. Not here. What we are experiencing here in Washington is that a lot of people are calling us when there is no emergency. We are having to dispatch equipment for those situations.

What we are also finding here in the city, and it is my understanding that it has happened in a lot of large cities— a lot of large cities, Washington included, have street alarm boxes, the emergency voice communication system where you normally used to be able to go and pull a box if you had a fire.

We find that it is our experience here and in some other larger cities that people don't do that any more. People are more inclined to use the phone; so therefore, this enhanced system that we have in place.

Mr. **Packard**. Do you have any volunteer firefighters in your department or in your jurisdiction at all?

Mr. **Alfred**. No, sir; we do not.

Mr. **Packard**. Mr. Blevins, how many times are your volunteer firefighters in most of your communities called upon per month away from work or home, about?

Mr. **Blevins**. Well, it depends. Just last year, like I said, we had 89 calls. My department does not have the primary responsibility to provide EMS services. However, we have a rescue squad, and we take the calls with the rescue squad. Assistance to rescue squads and police service, last year, we had 29. Of course, I have a breakdown.

Mr. **Packard**. Do you have that tabulated as to whether there is a special time during the day or night that you get the predominance of your calls?

Mr. **Blevins**. Yes, sir. I have a breakdown of the times, I believe somewhere. They vary.

Mr. **Packard**. Is there an obvious period of time during the day when you seem to have more, though, from your experience?

Mr. **Blevins**. It could be anything.

Mr. **Packard**. Is there, in a city like D.C., a time when your departments are called upon more than other times?

Mr. **Alfred**. Yes, sir, there is. For us here in Washington, we just did a snapshot of our work period for a given 24-hour day. Between the hours of 13:00 or 1:00 in the afternoon and 9:00 at night, we experience our heaviest demand, especially for EMS service.

Mr. **Packard**. Is it possible for you to adapt your work schedule with your firefighters to adapt to a greater crunch time; or do you just call upon that shift to do more work?

Mr. **Alfred**. Well, what we have done here, Mr. Packard, is on the EMS side, we are in fact doing that. We have what we call "system status management" where we have looked at our busiest demand for EMS service, and we have tried to focus all of our resources at that period of time.

So we have what we call an EMS peakload scheduling. We schedule all of our people so that we can increase the number of ambulances during that period of time between 1:00 in the afternoon and 9:00 at night.

On the fire side, however, that is almost impossible to do. We have 56 companies in the city—33 engine companies and 17 truck companies. It is a situation on the fire side where you almost have to have around-the-clock, continuous level of service in the even that a fire breaks out.

Mr. **Packard**. Mr. Blevins, without a central water system in many of your communities, what is your access to water, and what kind of problems do you run into?

Mr. **Blevins**. We have a tank truck, which we haul water in if we are in an area that does not have a water supply. We would take our tank truck to the area. Of course, we have a water tank, a portable tank, that we sit out. Of course, we dump the tank truck in it, and then send the truck back to the river, the closest water source and we draft from a river and fill our truck.

Mr. **Packard**. You cover one county?

Mr. **Blevins**. I cover one county and a portion of another.

Mr. **Packard**. And equipment, how difficult is it to not only get the funding for equipment, but actually to order and get the equipment? Is your equipment fairly well modernized or do you deal with a lot of obsolete equipment?

Mr. **Blevins**. No, sir. We do have fairly new equipment. With the volunteer department, we do a lot of parking cars, anything to raise a dollar for the volunteer department.

We do have—what we do is we set a fund up and it will be a new pumper fund. Through the years, we will work toward that objective to get enough money. Of course, the way the cost of pumpers is in this day and time, it takes a whole lot of volunteer contributions to pay for the trip. But that is how we come up with our truck.

Mr. **Packard**. Mr. Alfred, I presume your fire department deals with the paramedic program.

Mr. **Alfred**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Packard**. In most communities that have paramedics, I think that is the way it is operated under the fire department.

Does the USFA, or the National Fire Academy, do they also participate in training and activities pertaining to paramedics? Or do they strictly get involved in fire fighting?

Mr. **Alfred**. They are doing a little bit of both. I think I mentioned in my statement, they have, for instance, right now a course at the Academy on EMS management. So from that aspect, they are beginning to get involved and perhaps will have to get involved just a little bit more because of the budget situation across the country.

Mr. **Packard**. Before they got involved, where did you go for paramedic training?

Mr. **Alfred**. Our department had to do its own.

Mr. **Packard**. Are there other Federal agencies or Governmental offices through which you have to work to get paramedic training or paramedic equipment or whatever?

Mr. **Alfred**. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. **Packard**. So you either do it in-house or you work through the Academy?

Mr. **Alfred**. That is correct.

Mr. **Packard**. That is an area where—I have lived here long enough to know that that is an area where you have had some problems here in the District. How is that coming? Are you working through those problems in terms of elapsed time and other problems?

Mr. **Alfred**. I am pleased at this point that we are improving our system, not as fast as I would like to see it improved, but part of our problem in the past was response time. It was taking us about ten minutes to dispatch an ambulance unit to the scene when someone called. We have reduced that time to about six minutes now.

We also have a firefighter first responder program, which means that when you dial 911, we will send the fire truck in addition to an ambulance, but send that fire truck first because there are more fire companies dispersed throughout the city. So that is working very well.

Mr. **Packard**. In a voluntary fire system, what kind of paramedics or auxiliary services do you have available and where do you get them?

Mr. **Blevins**. We have a local rescue squad, which is an independent body. They have, through EMS services, I think the State has those set up, they get their training similar to what he said—

in-house training. We don't work with each time the rescue squad goes out, unless it is an accident. If it is an accident, then the fire department is called with them.

Mr. **Packard**. Is your rescue squad voluntary also?

Mr. **Blevins**. It is also voluntary; yes, sir.

Mr. **Packard**. There is a lot more we could learn, I am sure, on the whole concept as it varies from city to city and as it varies from rural to city. It has been a very informative hearing, and we sincerely appreciate your testimony and your answers.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Boucher**. Thank you, Mr. Packard.

I want to echo Mr. Packard's comments. We greatly appreciate both of your being here today, your thoughtful presentations.

I extend a special welcome to Mr. Blevins since he is one of my constituents. I might say for the record that I have personal knowledge of the excellent services provided under resource constraints and other difficulties in view of having an all-voluntary force by the Chilhowie Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad. We do thank you for that.

Chief Alfred, thank you so much for your assistance today as well.

Mr. **Alfred**. Mr. Chairman, I know you are concerned about what the U.S. Fire Administration is doing. If I might, I heard you express some concerns, and Congressman Packard also, with reference to seniors and what the U.S. Fire Administration is doing.

I have an example of a package now that is available to all of us in the fire services. It is one that I intend to put in place. The committee is welcome to look at it and have it as an example.

Mr. **Boucher**. We would appreciate having that. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statements of Messers. Morrison and Costello follow:]

Testimony to the Subcommittee on Science
Committee on Science, Space and Technology
on Reauthorization of Fire Prevention, Control, and Training Programs at the U.S. Fire Administration

The Honorable Sid Morrison

March 14, 1991

Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to introduce you to an important fire training facility in my district, the Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response (HAMMER) facility, and to share with you how HAMMER can fulfill a host of pressing fire training needs for the federal government and for communities and businesses throughout the Pacific Northwest, and indeed, serve as a model for other similar regional facilities to serve the entire nation.

HAMMER is a proposed training center in Southeastern Washington at the Department of Energy's Hanford site. It would provide realistic, hands-on hazmat response training with professional, accredited, classroom study. It will serve public and private training needs for the region and the nation.

The need for the HAMMER facility is clear. Over the past several years new federal and state regulations have required increased levels of hazmat training for firefighters. But the sad fact is that most fire departments can't comply with these new mandates. Local fire departments generally can't afford the training, and there is not enough adequate training available. HAMMER offers a solution.

Hanford is an ideal site for this facility for several reasons. There is available federal land and a federal partner (the Department of Energy), convenient access for faculty and students, and the site is sufficiently isolated to minimize interference with other facilities.

HAMMER is supported by national, regional and local agencies with an interest in doing a better job at meeting today's training requirements. The Washington State Legislature has given its enthusiastic endorsement. And it is now time for the Congress to do the same.

As your subcommittee evaluates the fire prevention, control and training programs at the U.S. Fire Administration, it seems most appropriate to include HAMMER. I urge the Fire Administration to become a partner in this important work I look forward to helping the subcommittee shape a program we can all be proud of, one which meets today's new requirements for hazmat training and is consistent with today's requirements to ensure public and worker health and safety.

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U.S. REP. JERRY F. COSTELLO

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

HEARING ON REAUTHORIZATION OF FIRE PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND TRAINING PROGRAMS AT THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, today this hearing will focus on the reauthorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act which includes the fire prevention and control programs, and fire fighter training programs. I must say that, because of the importance of this issue, I am pleased to see an 11 percent increase over the FY 1991 appropriated level of $22.9 million.

As a member of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I am concerned about the recent statistics that show fires as the cause of 6,000 deaths every year.

I have stated in the past that we must do everything possible to ensure that the brave men and women who fight fires do so with the best possible equipment and training skills in the world. This hearing presents us with the opportunity to look closely at the budget and decide if we are actually providing the men and women these important necessities.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for calling this hearing and I anticipate some interesting testimony.

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Mr. **Boucher**. There being nothing further to come before the subcommittee, this hearing stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:15 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE MARKUP OF THE FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992, 1993, AND 1994

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1991

House of Representatives,
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,
Subcommittee on Science,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 9:40 a.m., in room 2325, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Rick Boucher [chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

Mr. Boucher. The subcommittee will come to order.

This morning, the Subcommittee on Science is marking up two bills: reauthorization of the Fire Prevention and Control Act, and H.R. 656, the High Performance Computing Act of 1991.

The chair first calls up legislation to reauthorize the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, Public Law 93-498, the organic act which created the U.S. Fire Administration in 1974, the current authorization for which expires at the conclusion of this fiscal year.

On March 21, the subcommittee held a hearing to review the administration's budget request for the Fire Administration for fiscal year 1992 and to receive comment on the activities of the Fire Administration from a number of witnesses. The bill before the subcommittee today reflects the concerns and the priorities that were raised by those witnesses.

The proposed legislation accomplishes a number of goals. First, it authorizes appropriations of $25,550,000 for fiscal year 1992, $26,521,000 for fiscal year 1993, and $27,529,000 for fiscal year 1994. The authorization levels are consistent with the administration's request for fiscal year 1992 and contain inflationary increases for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 based on CBO's base line projections of the overall GNP inflator, which is an increase of 3.8 percent for agencies under the authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and that includes the U.S. Fire Administration.

The bill also directs the Fire Administration to give priority to reducing residential fires among the groups that are the most vulnerable to fire, those being the very young and the very elderly, and in the localities nationwide that are the hardest hit, those being rural areas and inner cities.

It requires the Fire Administration to submit a report to Congress on the activities that it undertakes to give priority to that goal of reducing residential fires, and it directs the Fire Administration to give priority to other specified activities, disseminating information about the programs and activities of the U.S. Fire Administration to fire services and localities nationwide, enhancing the Residential Sprinkler Program and enhancing fire fighter training programs at the National Fire Academy, particularly those that are designed to be in support of the volunteer fire service; finally, strengthening programs that help protect the lives and safety of fire and emergency medical services personnel.

That concludes the chair's opening statement, and the chair is now pleased to recognize the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, the gentleman from California, Mr. Packard.

Mr. **PACKARD**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be brief.

Today the subcommittee does meet to mark up two important pieces of legislation: the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act and the High Performance Computing Act of 1991.

I fully support the fire bill which authorizes the amount requested by the President in the fiscal year 1992 budget. The United States Fire Administration is responsible for many essential activities at the Federal level. These activities include education, training, and public awareness campaigns, just to name a few. I am very pleased to support the bill and to cosponsor the fire prevention bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **BOUCHER**. The chair thanks the gentleman and asks if there are other members of the subcommittee who seek recognition for purposes of an opening statement with respect to the fire reauthorization bill.

The chair sees no hands and therefore will proceed to the markup.

First, the chair would ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee print be considered as the subcommittee markup vehicle and original text for purposes of the markup. Hearing no objection, it is so ordered, and the subcommittee print will be considered as read and open for amendment at any time.

[The subcommittee print follows:]

TB060

HLC

SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT

102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. ___

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. __________ introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on ______________

A BILL

To authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 17(g)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(g)(1)) is amended--

(1) by striking ``and'' at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

``(D) $25,550,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992;

``(E) $26,521,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993; and

``(F) $27,529,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994.''.

SEC. 2. PRIORITY ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) PRIORITY ACTIVITIES.--In expending funds appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by section 1 of this Act, the United States Fire Administration shall give priority to--

(1) reducing the incidence of residential fires, especially in residences of the very old or very young in urban and rural areas, through the development and dissemination of public education and awareness programs,

through arson research and technical assistance programs, and through research and development on new technologies;

(2) working with State Fire Marshals and other State level fire safety offices to identify fire problems that are national in scope;

(3) disseminating information about the activities and programs of the United States Fire Administration to State and local fire departments;

(4) enhancing the residential sprinkler program, including research, demonstration activities, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors;

(5) through the National Fire Academy, enhancing the residential and field program of support of State level training programs, particularly those that support the volunteer fire service; and

(6) strengthening programs that help protect the lives and safety of fire and emergency medical services personnel, including research into causes of death and injuries, research and development on new technologies to mitigate and prevent injuries, dissemination of information, and technical assistance to State and local fire departments.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.--The United States Fire Administration shall, within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit a report to the Congress on the activities taken pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

Mr. **Boucher**. The chair recognizes the gentleman from California, Mr. Packard.

Mr. **Packard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do have an amendment.

Mr. **Boucher**. The clerk will read the amendment.

The **Clerk**. The first amendment being, "On page 3, after line 11, insert the following subsection and renumber the remaining subsections accordingly:

'(5) Enhancing research into sprinkler programs in areas or structures with limited or no domestic water supply.'"

Mr. **Boucher**. The gentleman from California is recognized in support of the amendment.

Mr. **Packard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a simple amendment intended to include research on sprinkler programs. Now, again, this is not to mandate sprinklers but to do research on the programs in limited water supply areas. California, as you know, has certainly been involved in a major drought, and I think it brings to the attention certain needs in regard to the management of water and fire, mobile homes, rural areas, and drought-stricken southwest areas, in particular. These were issues discussed in the March 21 hearing, and these issues were also identified as areas in which there ongoing research. This amendment will not add to the amount needed to be authorized as research but would simply add this to the list of research that is to be done, and, with your permission, I would like to move the amendment, unless there is further discussion.

Mr. **Boucher**. The chair has examined the amendment of the gentleman from California and would say that it does meet a very important concern. There are many areas, rural areas in particular, where there are inadequate water supplies.

I would like to commend the gentleman for offering his amendment and offer my support for it.

Is there further discussion on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California?

Hearing none, the chair will put the question. Those in support of the amendment will say "aye."

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. **Boucher**. Those opposed, "no."

[No response.]

Mr. **Boucher**. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Are there further amendments to the markup vehicle?

The gentleman from California.

Mr. **Packard**. Mr. Chairman, in the absence of Mr. Boehlert—he is at a conference where they are discussing the budget and the rail strike; I saw him there, but I don't see him here. So let me be presumptuous enough to offer his amendment.

Mr. **Boucher**. The clerk will please read the amendment.

The **Clerk**. "Amendment Number 2.

"On page 4, after line 1, add the following new section:

"SECTION 3. REPORT ON P.L. 101-391, THE HOTEL AND MOTEL FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 1990

"The United States Fire Administration shall, by October 15, 1991, report to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and

Transportation on its progress in implementing the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990. Such report shall specify the nature of expenditures made to that date, as well as including an estimate of the costs and a specific schedule for implementation."

Mr. **Boucher**. The gentleman from California is recognized in support of the amendment.

Mr. **Packard**. I really don't have a great deal to say about it. This has been a study that has been ongoing, and the report due, and I think it simply identifies that the report ought to be presented and evaluated as a part of this act.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boehlert follows:]

As you know Mr. Chairman, I am deeply committed to seeing the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990 fully and promptly implemented.

In testimony before this Subcommittee, the US Fire Administration stated that they had asked the National Association of State Fire Marshalls and the International Association of Fire Chiefs to determine how far we can move towards implementing Public Law 101-391 through the use of existing information and voluntary efforts. I laud these efforts to use the good offices of our State Fire Marshalls and the Fire Chiefs in an effort to keep the costs of this program to an absolute minimum.

In that same testimony, Administrator Greene also indicated that in the wake of those consultations, his organization would be in a much better position to specify what kind of funding would be necessary to fully implement the law.

My amendment simply requires the Fire Administration to report back to Congress by October 15, 1991. This will give the Fire Administration an opportunity to explain the extent to which PL 101-391 may be implemented through cooperative and voluntary efforts. My amendment also requires that USFA lay out their estimates of the costs and a schedule for pushing this program forward.

While I want to see this program funded in 1992, I am willing to wait until we can determine how far the spirit of voluntarism will take us. Beyond that point, the federal government is going to have to invest some money in public safety to fully carry out the law of the land.

Mr. BOUCHER. The chair thanks the gentleman.

The chair has also examined this amendment and finds it to be very appropriate and would ask if other Members seek recognition either in support of or opposition to the amendment.

There being no further discussion, the question arises on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California. Those in favor will say "aye."

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. BOUCHER. Those opposed, "no."

[No response.]

Mr. BOUCHER. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to. Are there further amendments to the markup vehicle?

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Chairman, hearing none—

Mr. BOUCHER. The gentleman from California.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you.

I move that the committee report the bill, as amended. Furthermore, I move to instruct the staff to prepare the subcommittee report and to make any necessary technical and conforming amendments, and that the chairman take all necessary steps to bring the bill before the full committee for consideration.

Mr. BOUCHER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California. Those in favor will say "aye."

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. BOUCHER. Those opposed, "no."

[No response.]

Mr. BOUCHER. The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

The bill, as amended, is reported to the full committee, in accordance with the motion of the gentleman from California.

The chair would indicate that it would be appropriate for Members, in support of this measure, to cosponsor the legislation, and the chair invites Members to become cosponsors of the bill, and the chair would further inform Members that the subcommittee staff will be in contact with Members' staffs asking that specific question and would respectfully request a reply before noon on April 23, which I believe is next Tuesday.

Mr. NAGLE. I am sure glad we defeated that Boehlert amendment. I mean that was troublesome.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BOUCHER. We will proceed now to the second matter before the subcommittee this morning, and the chair now calls up H.R. 656, the High Performance Computing Act of 1991. Both the original bill, as introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. Brown, and an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which has been constructed by the subcommittee staff, are before the subcommittee members.

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP OF H.R. 2042, FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992, 1993, AND 1994

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1991

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m. in room 2318, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. George E. Brown, Jr. [chairman of the committee] presiding.

Mr. BROWN. The committee will come to order.

This morning the committee will take up the consideration of H.R. 2042, Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act Authorization, H.R. 656, the High-Performance Computing Act, and H.R. 2011, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act.

The markups which are on the docket, EPA's R&D authorization and the DOE authorization, will necessarily be postponed and rescheduled for a very early meeting. The session this morning is likely to be curtailed because of the joint meeting of the House and Senate to hear General Schwartzkopf. With a little discipline I think we may be able to get through all the three bills I mentioned, which are relatively noncontroversial.

In 1974, Congress passed the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, which established the U.S. Fire Administration. The Fire Act created new national authorities and a Federal focus to reduce the devastating fire losses that occur annually in this Nation. Many of the programs of the U.S. Fire Administration are responsible for cutting the number of annual fire deaths in half over the last 20 years from about 12,000 in the early 1970s to about 6,000 now.

I want to commend the Chairman of the Science Subcommittee, Rick Boucher, and Mr. Packard, the ranking minority member, for their excellent and expeditious work on bringing this important bill to the committee. I understand the bill is not controversial and hopefully the speed with which we can improve the bill this morning will testify to this committee's enthusiastic support for it.

[A copy of the Subcommittee Report on H.R. 2042 and a copy of H.R. 2042 follow:]

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

April 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: RICK BOUCHER, CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

SUBJ: SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT ON H.R. 2042,
AUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992, 1993 AND 1994

The Subcommittee on Science met on April 17, 1991 and ordered reported a Subcommittee Print, as amended. H.R. 2042, the Subcommittee Print, as amended and reported, was introduced on April 24, 1991. The Subcommittee report on H.R. 2042 is attached.

RB/Beg
Attachment

Subcommittee on Science
Report on
H.R. 2042, the Authorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act for Fiscal Years 1992, 1993, and 1994

I. Summary

Purpose of the Bill

The purpose of the bill is to authorize appropriations for the activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 which established the U.S. Fire Administration to address a national fire problem which was found to be too large to be ignored or left to local firefighters and state governments to battle alone.

The bill authorizes funds for the U.S. Fire Administration for fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994. The bill also directs the U.S. Fire Administration to give priority to reducing residential fires, where current data indicate that 80 percent of the 6000 annual fire deaths occur, among the groups most vulnerable to fire – the very young and the elderly, and in localities hardest hit – inner city and rural areas. The bill requires the U.S. Fire Administration to submit a report to the Congress one year after enactment on the activities taken to give priority to reducing residential fires.

In addition, the bill directs the U.S. Fire Administration to give priority to six other activities: working with state level fire safety offices to identify fire problems that are national in scope; disseminating information about the activities of the U.S. Fire Administration to state and local fire services; enhancing research into the establishment of sprinkler programs in areas or structures with limited or no domestic water supply; enhancing the residential sprinkler program; enhancing fire fighter training programs at the National Fire Academy, particularly those that support the volunteer fire services; and strengthening programs that help protect the lives and safety of fire and emergency medical services personnel.

Finally, the bill requires the U. S. Fire Administration to report to the Congress by October 15, 1991 on its progress in implementing P.L. 101-391, the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990, and to provide estimates of the costs and schedule for implementation.

Budget Explanation

The following amounts are authorized to the U.S. Fire Administration in the bill: $25,550,000 for fiscal year 1992; $26,521,000 for fiscal year 1993; and $27,529,000 for fiscal year 1994. These authorization levels represent the Administration's request for fiscal year 1992, which is an increase of 11 percent above the fiscal year 1991 appropriation. The authorization levels for fiscal year 1993 and fiscal year 1994 reflect inflationary increases based on the Congressional Budget Office's base line projections of the overall GNP inflator, which is an increase of 3.8% for fiscal year 1993 and fiscal year 1994, for the programs at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (including the U.S. Fire Administration).

II. Subcommittee Actions

On March 21, 1991, the Subcommittee on Science held a hearing on the reauthorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974. Witnesses included Olin Greene, Administrator, U.S. Fire Administration; Ray Alfred, Fire Chief, District of Columbia Fire Department, Washington, DC; and William Blevins, Captain, Chilhowie Volunteer Fire Department, Chilhowie, Virginia. The witnesses expressed full support for the Administration's fiscal year 1992 budget request for the U.S. Fire Administration.

On April 17, 1991, the Subcommittee met to markup a Subcommittee Print of the proposed bill. Based on recommendations received at the hearing, the Subcommittee Print incorporated concerns and priorities expressed at the March 21, 1991 hearing by both the Administration and non-federal witnesses, and by other interested fire service groups.

III. Explanation of Subcommittee Amendments to the Subcommittee Print

Mr. Packard (R-CA) offered an amendment to require the U.S. Fire Administration to enhance research into the establishment of sprinkler programs in areas or structures with limited or no domestic water supply. The amendment was adopted by unanimous voice vote. Also, Mr. Packard offered an amendment on behalf of Mr. Boehlert (R-NY) to require the U.S. Fire Administration by October 15, 1991 to prepare a report on its progress on implementing P.L. 101-391, the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990 and to provide estimates on the costs and schedule for implementation. The amendment was adopted by unanimous voice vote.

IV. Sectional Analysis of H.R. 2042, As Reported

A bill to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, as amended by the Science Subcommittee, authorizes a three year program at the U.S. Fire Administration of fire prevention and control activities for the general public and the nation's firefighters.

Section 1 authorizes appropriations for the following amounts for the fire prevention and program activities of the U.S. Fire Administration:

FY92	FY93	FY94
$25,550,000	$26,521,000	$27,529,000

Section 2 requires the U.S. Fire Administration to support seven priority fire prevention and control activities and to prepare a report on the first priority activity, efforts taken to reduce the incidence of residential fires among groups most vulnerable to fires and in areas of the country with the highest incidence of residential fires.

Section 3 requires the U.S. Fire Administration to prepare a report on its progress in implementing P.L. 101-391, the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.

V. Subcommittee Recommendation

A quorum being present, the Subcommittee Print as amended was ordered reported on April 17, 1991 by unanimous voice vote of the Subcommittee on Science.

VI. Action Subsequent to Subcommittee Markup

H.R. 2042, reflecting the recommendations in the Subcommittee Print as amended in the markup, was introduced on April 24, 1991 by Mr. Boucher for himself, Mr. Brown (D-CA), Mr. Walker (R-PA), Mr. Bruce (D-IL), Mr. Kopetski (D-OR), Mr. Valentine (D-NC), Mr. Perkins (D-KY), Mr. Nagle (D-IA), Mr. Browder (D-AL), Mr. Thornton (D-AR), Mrs. Collins (D-MI), Mr. Bacchus (D-FL), Mr. Packard (R-CA), Mr. Boehlert (R-NY), Mr. Schiff (R-NM) and Mr. Gilchrest (R-MD).

102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2042

To authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1991

Mr. BOUCHER (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. THORNTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. GILCHREST) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Transportation

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A BILL

To authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 17(g)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

"(D) $25,550,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992;

"(E) $26,521,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993; and

"(F) $27,529,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994.".

SEC. 2. PRIORITY ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) PRIORITY ACTIVITIES.—In expending funds appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by section 1 of this Act, the United States Fire Administration shall give priority to—

(1) reducing the incidence of residential fires, especially in residences of the very old or very young in urban and rural areas, through the development and dissemination of public education and awareness programs, through arson research and technical assistance programs, and through research and development on new technologies;

(2) working with State Fire Marshals and other State level fire safety offices to identify fire problems that are national in scope;

(3) disseminating information about the activities and programs of the United States Fire Administration to State and local fire services;

(4) enhancing the residential sprinkler program, including research, demonstration activities, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors;

(5) enhancing research into sprinkler programs in areas or structures with limited or no domestic water supply;

(6) through the National Fire Academy, enhancing the residential and field program in support of State level training programs, particularly those that support the volunteer fire service; and

(7) strengthening programs that help protect the lives and safety of fire and emergency medical services personnel, including research into causes of death and injuries, research and development on new technologies to mitigate and prevent injuries, dissemination of information, and technical assistance to State and local fire departments.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The United States Fire Administration shall, within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit a report to the Congress on the activities taken pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 3. REPORT ON PUBLIC LAW 101-391, THE HOTEL AND MOTEL FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 1990.

The United States Fire Administration shall, by October 15, 1991, report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on its progress in implementing the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990. Such report shall specify the nature of expenditures made to that date, as well as including an estimate of the costs and a specific schedule for implementation.

O

Mr. **Brown**. Is there anyone who would like to make a brief opening statement? Oh, Mr. Boucher, I was looking for you. Mr. Boucher is recognized.

Mr. **Boucher**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The legislation before the full committee, H.R. 2042, is the reauthorization of appropriations under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, which is the organic act for the U.S. Fire Administration. The current authorization expires at the end of this fiscal year and the legislation that we are considering this morning is a three-year reauthorization measure.

The legislation authorizes appropriations of $25,550,000 for fiscal year 1992, with inflation increases for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. The authorization levels are consistent with the budget request of the Administration.

The legislation also directs the U.S. Fire Administration to give priority to the reduction of residential fires among the groups that are the most vulnerable to fire, that being the very young and the elderly, and in those areas of the Nation where fire occurrences are the greatest, those being the inner cities and in rural areas.

The bill also requires research into the development of sprinkler programs for areas or structures with limited or no domestic water supply. And it requires the U.S. Fire Administration to report on its progress in reducing residential fires and in the implementation of the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.

Mr. Chairman, I particularly want to thank the ranking minority member of the Science Subcommittee, the gentleman from California, Mr. Packard, for his contributions to this legislation, and in particular for his amendment that will direct increased research into enhanced firefighting capabilities for those structures and those areas of the country where there is not a sufficient domestic water supply. With that said, Mr. Chairman, and in compliance with the Chair's request for brevity, I yield back the balance of my time and commend this measure to the full committee's consideration.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boucher follows:]

Thank you Mr. Chairman. H.R. 2042 is the reauthorization of appropriations under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act which is the organic act for the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA). The current authorization expires at the conclusion of this fiscal year. H.R. 2042 is a authorization measure. The bill authorizes appropriations of $25,550,000 for Fiscal Year 1992, with inflation measures for FY 1993 and 1994. The authorization levels are consistent with the Administration's budget request.

It directs the U.S. Fire Administration to give priority to the reduction of residential fires, among the groups most vulnerable to fire, the very young and the elderly, and in localities hardest hit, inner city and rural areas. It requires research into the development of sprinkler programs for areas or structures with limited or no domestic supply.

It requires the U.S. Fire Administration to report on its progress in reducing residential fires, and in implementing the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.

Mr. **Brown**. We thank the gentleman very much. I recognize Mr. Packard.

Mr. **Packard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be brief. This bill I wholeheartedly support and have co-sponsored. It does represent an increase of 11 percent over the 1991 appropriation level. It reaches and meets the request of the President in his budget proposal. I am very pleased with the priorities that are included in the bill. I will not enumerate them, but we are certainly grateful for the outcome of the subcommittee. We have worked well together.

I too wish to congratulate and tell the Chairman how much I appreciate the work of Chairman Boucher and his work on this subcommittee. It has been a pleasure to work with him and the members of the subcommittee. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Packard follows:]

STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE RON PACKARD (R-CA)
FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT FOR FY92, 93, AND 94

MAY 8, 1991
2318 RHOB, 10:00 A.M.

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN:

I AM PLEASED TO SUPPORT AND CO-SPONSOR THE FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT. THE $25.5 MILLION AUTHORIZED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992 IS THE AMOUNT REQUESTED IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET AND IT REPRESENTS AN 11% INCREASE OVER THE FY91 APPROPRIATION. I THINK THIS INCREASE IS CERTAINLY NEEDED FOR THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION TO CARRY OUT ITS MANY PRIORITIES.

SOME EXAMPLES OF THESE PRIORITIES INCLUDE: UPDATING THE FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING PROGRAMS AT THE NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY; CONDUCTING PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS; AND A PROGRAM THAT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ME -- ENHANCING RESEARCH INTO SPRINKLER PROGRAMS IN AREAS OR STRUCTURES WHERE THERE IS LITTLE OR NO DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY. THE LAST PRIORITY HAS DIVERSE APPLICABILITY ------ MOBILE HOMES WHERE THERE IS A LIMITED WATER SUPPLY; RURAL AREAS WHERE THERE ARE NO FIRE HYDRANTS; AND DROUGHT-STRIKEN CALIFORNIA WHERE CONSERVATION OF THE PRECIOUS WATER SUPPLY IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

IN CONCLUSION, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, CHAIRMAN BOUCHER, WHO SHARES MY CONVICTION TO THIS BILL AND WHO SUPPORTED MY AMENDMENT AT THE SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP.

Mr. **Brown**. Thank you very much, Mr. Packard. If there are no other comments, a motion is in order to consider the report.

Mr. **Boucher**. I so move.

Mr. **Scheuer**. I second the motion.

Mr. **Brown**. Mr. Boucher moves and Mr. Scheuer seconds. Without objection the report will be before us. The bill will be open for discussion at any point, but prior to that, let me recognize the distinguished ranking member, Mr. Walker, for any comments he might have.

Mr. **Walker**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do have a prepared statement I will put into the record, and let it go at that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walker follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT
OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT S. WALKER
H.R. 2042 - FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF FOR FY 92-94

Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of this bill, I am pleased to add my support to this legislation. The authorization levels represent the President's request for both fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

The success of the U.S. Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy are obvious in the dramatic decrease in fire-related deaths over the past 15 years. These organizations are responsible for the dissemination of up-to-date fire prevention information to fire companies across the country, and it is this network that has enhanced fire service training and reduced fire loss.

I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Brown. Counsel advises me, Mr. Packard, that you need to move to adopt the subcommittee report.

Mr. Packard. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Brown. Mr. Packard moves to adopt the subcommittee report, and if somebody will second—

Mr. Scheuer. I second the motion.

Mr. Brown. Mr. Scheuer, and without objection the subcommittee report will be adopted, and now the bill is open for discussion at any point. Are there any amendments to the bill? Any discussion at all?

[No response.]

Mr. Brown. This is just the way I want to go. A motion is in order to report the bill.

Mr. Walker. So moved, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Brown. Mr. Walker moves to report the bill. The Chair will put the question, all those in favor of reporting the bill signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. Brown. Those opposed, no.

[No response.]

Mr. Brown. The ayes have it, and the bill is reported, and the motion includes the usual instructions to the staff to prepare the bill and the report for bringing it to the floor expeditiously.

Mr. Walker. They certainly did.

Mr. Brown. I thank the members for that expeditious consideration.

APPENDIX

COMMONWEALTH *of* VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PROGRAMS
VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD
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Richmond
Julian H. Taliaferro
Charlottesville
Mary M. Whipple
Arlington

March 28, 1991

The Honorable Frederick C. Boucher
U. S. House of Representatives
405 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Boucher:

I have attached a report that I feel identifies four issues that are of high concern to the fire service community. There are other issues that can be identified; however, I feel that these four issues directly affect urban Virginia and urban America.

In 1973, the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control released a report entitled "America Burning" (Library of Congress Card #73-600022) and "America Burning Revisited" was released by FEMA in December, 1987. Those two publications identify and expand in great detail the issues I have addressed. I would be glad to assist you in obtaining copies.

I look forward to working with you in the future. I hope that I have helped you with the attached information.

Very truly yours,

KR Sharp
Kenneth R. Sharp
Executive Director

enc.

URBAN FIRE ISSUES

I have identified four issues that I feel need to be addressed on a local, state and federal level. In order to reduce the loss of property and life, the fire service needs to take a progressive position in these areas. An attitude of high priority needs to be developed by political leaders on all levels.

Issue I

HIGH DOLLAR PROPERTY AT RISK FROM FOREST FIRES

Approximately 25% of the American people live in areas that are considered to be rural. Giles, Montgomery, Bland, Bath and Craig counties might be considered "rural rural" counties of Virginia. There are many more such counties. Generation after generation of families have chosen to live in these counties. They hunt, fish, build homes, raise children and try to find a means of support in what they often call "God's Country." As we move closer to the larger cities of Virginia, the density of homes increase. In recent years, a trend has surfaced that indicates that "city folks" have by choice progressed back to "urbanized communities" bordering on the wildlands of beautiful Virginia. The planned communities that have evolved include leaving as much natural as possible. Bottom line is that we have many $100,000 plus homes very close to flammable undergrowth and trees.

Recommendation

(1) Virginia needs a statewide campaign to educate "urban community" homeowners on:

a. How to do fire safe landscaping,
b. How to utilize fire resistant building materials,
c. How to install residential sprinkler systems,
d. Proper wood stove operation and maintenance.

This could be done through the efforts of the Department of Fire Programs, State Department of Forestry and other state and federal agencies.

Issue II

RECRUITING AND RETAINING VOLUNTEERS

With the development of urban communities comes the need for urban fire fighting forces. Since only 3% of the fire departments in the commonwealth of virginia are fully paid departments, this leaves 97% of the fire fighting forces to be volunteers. 13% Of the departments are combination departments, predominately volunteers. Thus a greater demand is being placed on the volunteers. Recruiting and retaining volunteers is becoming increasingly more difficult. Since most young couples today are both working, very little time is left for volunteer work such as the local fire department. Salaries are such today that the young working couples find it easier to contribute money rather than time.

Recommendation

State and federal laws need to be enacted to encourage volunteers. Tax breaks, relief for vehicle tags, tax credits for dollars spent for training, etc. Retirement programs for volunteers could be state and federal funded.

Issue III

ACCESS TO HOMES IN URBAN COMMUNITIES HAS BECOME A MAJOR CONCERN

With the advent of urban communities comes the problem of access. Many streets and secondary highways are impassible by large fire trucks. It is next to impossible to reach many homes to provide effective fire protection. Fire apparatus has become very large due to the needs dictated by industry. Many tankers carry 1500+ gallons of water. To shuttle volumes of water to these remote areas is next to impossible. Many of the bridges to these areas can not carry the load of fire apparatus, i.e. tankers and pumpers. Utilization of equipment from the Department of Forestry has become difficult because of weigh limitations.

Recommendation

Local zoning and planning departments should be directed to consider fire and rescue service to be a primary issue in the development process. The capability of the local fire department should be considered in zoning requirements.

Streets and access roads need to be regulated.

Private water systems need to include the ability to support hydrant systems.

Issue IV

PUBLIC EDUCATION/AWARENESS PROGRAMS

State and federal political leaders need to be educated to the seriousness of fire problems in the united states.

There is a great need for a study to identify the underlying cause of the fire problem. Money is needed to do these studies so that findings can become public knowledge. The consumer will then be able to protect himself. Fire service administrators can use the findings to plan for their needs.

Information groups need to be furnished with data. This data can be used to identify trends in the fire problem. All departments should be requested to participate in this national reporting system. Accurate data can be used in development of codes and legislation.

History shows that 90% of local funding for fire department's go to fire fighting costs with 10% going to fire prevention. This tradition needs to be changed. Prevention is cheaper than suppression.

Recommendation

Much has been done in the past ten years to educate the public on how to prevent fires. Many fire departments have increased fire prevention activities to include company fire safety inspection. Participation in public education programs now are common. Land use planning and reviewing plans for new construction has become a part of fire department functions. Fire department involvement in fire and building code development is common. Local ordinances are being adjusted to ensure fire safe living. With all these activities, it is still very apparent that public awareness of fire safety is needed.

To accomplish a total awareness program that will save lives, fire prevention must be perceived as a high priority. Fire service personnel and political leaders must gain a greater appreciation of the value of fire prevention.

An example of how public education saves lives was well illustrated with the advent of the smoke detector. From 1975-1990, the presence of detectors rose from 5% to 75% in the single family dwelling. However, today fire fighters find that 50% of smoke detectors are not being maintained. The public education slowed down and so did the protection. A smoke detector maintenance program across the Commonwealth and across the nation is needed to address the decline in smoke detector effectiveness.

Fire safety/public awareness programs are needed to educate the citizens that dwell in "urbanized communities."

NFPA®

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International

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STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1974

submitted to

Subcommittee on Science
Committee on Science, Space and Technology
United States House of Representatives

by the

National Fire Protection Association
Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA, 02269

Hearing date:
March 21, 1991

Publishers of the National Fire Codes® and National Electrical Code®

A non-profit membership organization dedicated to promoting safety from fire, electricity, and related hazards through research, codes and standards, technical advisory services, and public education since 1896.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) supports the reauthorization of the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 and the continued funding of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Fire Academy (NFA).

Attached to this testimony is a brief overview of the NFPA and our programs. Since our inception in 1896 the Association has been this nation's principal public advocate for fire safety. While our concerns for the protection of the public are historic in origin their implementation has always been as modern as tomorrow.

The Association first of all commends the Committee for its leadership in returning the NFA to its historic and rightful place as a functioning element of the USFA under the guidance, direction and management of Fire Administrator Olin Greene.

We want to express our support and approval of the present leadership and direction provided by Director Wallace Stickney of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). NFPA is encouraged by the direction being taken by FEMA and USFA in developing practical, prioritized programs addressing the most critical of America's fire problems.

The following four issues are the historic and present concerns of the Association.

- The implementation of programmatic activities which, in conformance with the intent of the enabling legislation, utilize existing organizations and programs rather than supplanting or competing with them.

- The continued recognition that fire is essentially a state and local responsibility and that federal involvement should be in the form of support and assistance.

- That emphasis is placed on programs dealing with solutions to the delivery of fire, hazardous materials and public education services as well as arson detection and fire prevention.

- The improvement of the professionalism and effectiveness of career and volunteer fire service members and managers.

The Association believes that the only possible way to accomplish the objectives of the Fire Act is through the involvement of existing organizations and the use of ongoing non-federal programs and capabilities. We are heartened by the perception that this is the operational modality of the current management in FEMA and USFA.

Finally, no testimony about the federal efforts in developing solutions to the fire problem would be complete without recognition of the valuable and practical research work being accomplished by the Building and Fire Research Laboratory (BFRL) at the National Institute for Standards and Technology. The BFRL has benefitted from strong management support of Dr. John Lyons, Director of the Institute. With this support and the superlative leadership of Deputy Director, Dr. Jack Snell, the staff of dedicated scientists have made great strides in translating American technology into improved fire protection.

Thus we see a high potential for the federal fire focus to play a significant role in reducing the annual devastation of unwanted fire. Because this is and always has been a team effort, FEMA/USFA and NIST/BFRL can count on our continued support and involvement.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
AN OVERVIEW

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), organized in 1896, has as its mission the safeguarding of people, their property and the environment from destructive fire, using scientific and engineering techniques, and education.

NFPA is an independent, voluntary membership, nonprofit organization. Membership in NFPA totals more than 50,000 individuals and 130 national trade and professional organizations. Members are drawn from fire departments (24%), health care facilities (12%), business and industry (20%), insurance (6%), federal, state and local government (8%), architects and engineers (8%), fire equipment manufacturers and distributors (6%), trade and professional associations (2%), and other fields (14%).

Within the membership are 13 Sections, the oldest of which is the Fire Marshals Association of North America, founded in 1906. Other Sections include Wildland Fire Management , Electrical, Railroad, Industrial Fire Protection, Fire Service, Health Care, Fire Science and Technology Educators, Architects, Engineers and Building Code Officials, Aviation, Education, Research, and Lodging Industry.

Activities of NFPA generally fall into two broad, interrelated areas; technical and educational. The basic technical activity involves development, publication and dissemination of timely national consensus standards intended to minimize the effects of unwanted fire in all aspects of contemporary activity.

Standards and codes are developed by more than 200 NFPA Committees, each of which represents a balance of affected interests. More than 4,000 individuals serve on the Association's Committees, all on a voluntary, unpaid basis.

NFPA standards and codes have great influence because they are widely used as the basis of legislation and regulation at all levels of government, from local to national. Many are referenced by agencies of the federal government such as in the regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); the documents also are used by insurance authorities for risk evaluation and premium rating.

The Association maintains one of the world's most extensive fire experience data bases. NFPA's annual survey of fire departments and Fire Incident Data Organization (FIDO) file on fires of major interest are used along with special studies and other data bases - most notably the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The Fire Analysis and Research Division produces five major overview reports on the nation's fire problem; responds to thousands of individual data requests; supports the information needs of NFPA's committees; membership sections and technical programs; and provides analysis and data services for government agencies and private sector organizations.

The Fire Investigations Division conducts investigations of major fires of technical or educational interest. Important lessons learned from these fires provide input to NFPA Technical Committees and technical programs and are distributed to various NFPA networks and to the fire community. In addition, the Fire Investigations Division issues special fire safety alert bulletins, regularly coordinates with fire marshals, metropolitan fire chiefs, building code groups and allied organizations on fire investigations and fire hazard studies. Learn Not to Burn® is the theme and focus of NFPA's comprehensive fire safety education initiatives, which include the Learn Not To Burn Foundation, the national media education campaign, the Learn Not to Burn Curriculum® for school children, and an extensive technical assistance program supported by a field network of regional representatives.

The Learn Not to Burn Curriculum® is a comprehensive school program designed for classroom use in teaching fire safety to children in grades kindergarten through eight. Since its release in 1979, the Curriculum, now in its Third Edition, has been credited with saving 108 people from fire injury or death. Material in the Curriculum is structured around 22 key fire safety behaviors and is organized in three learning levels. The program provides lesson plans and suggested activities to allow the teacher to integrate firesafety lessons into regular classroom subject areas. With the aid of the Regional Field Network, NFPA assists communities in implementing the program in their school systems. More than 43,000 units of the Learn Not to Burn Curriculum® have been distributed throughout the United States.

Further educational materials are in the form of films, videotapes and slide/sound presentations. Some of the recent programs that have been acclaimed include Fire Power, Countdown to Disaster and Learn not to Burn with Dick Van Dyke and Friends. Produced by NFPA with technical assistance from staff specialists and commercial film and audiovisual experts, these programs have won many national and international awards, including "Safety Film of the Year."

Yet another form of educational activity is carried on by NFPA through its public information program. The Association is recognized by the electronic and print media as the nation's authoritative source of technical background, data, and consumer advice on the fire problem and firesafety. Staff specialists frequently are interviewed by international, national and local media. The Association continues to supply timely material on a regular basis to specialized periodicals in virtually every field.

National Volunteer Fire Council

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Testimony of

E. James Monihan

Chairman

Submitted to the

House Science, Space and Technology

Subcommittee on Science

March 21, 1991

The National Volunteer Fire Council appreciates the opportunity to offer this testimony regarding the budget for the U.S. Fire Administration. As Chairman of the National Volunteer Fire Council for the past 12 years, I have followed the fortunes of the Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy very closely, and have always been grateful for the support this Subcommittee has given to these programs.

I would also like to express my thanks to the members of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus. Since its foundation in 1988, the Fire Caucus has made a great deal of progress toward making fire safety an important issue for all Members of Congress.

I think that the heightened visibility of this issue is in evidence just glancing back at the accomplishments in the 101st Congress: A decade-long dislocation of fire programs was rectified when the FY91 budget directed FEMA to reunite the U.S. Fire Administration and National Fire Academy; the Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act was adopted with the strong endorsement of the fire service and key members of both Houses; and the Firefighters' Safety Study Act was passed. Probably not since the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act was enacted in 1974 have we made such great strides forward towards a more fire-safe America.

The Bush Administration's FY92 budget proposal for the Fire Administration advances us still further along that road. As the members of this committee know, many past budget proposals have been a great disappointment to the fire service. The FY83 and FY86 budget proposals were even an insult, proposing zero funding for the Fire Administration. Thus, the National Volunteer Fire Council is heartened that President Bush has proposed an 11% increase in funding for fire programs at FEMA.

This increase is required for implementation of the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act and the Firefighters' Safety Study Act, both supported by this Subcommittee.

The Firefighters' Safety Study Act, sponsored by Congresswoman Jan Meyers, requires USFA to review federal hazardous materials-related information and examine these materials for their clarity, accuracy and ability to be used easily by the fire and emergency services. While Congress has often enacted bills which have resulted in more and more materials for fire and emergency services personnel to handle, there has never, until now, been any effort to ensure that these materials are accurate and well-arranged. The more easily and thoroughly the information in these materials can be absorbed, the better firefighters will be able to perform to protect the public and themselves.

The Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act has been considered a top priority for the fire service since it was introduced by Congressman Sherwood Boehlert in 1987. By using federal dollars to encourage hotels and motels to install fire sprinklers, this Act puts the Federal government out front and on the record in encouraging the private sector to take responsible fire-safety precautions. We have known for decades that sprinklers save lives, yet much of the private sector has continued to resist this simple technology. I'm sure that all the members of this Subcommittee are aware of the recent fire in the Meridion Plaza high-rise in Philadelphia. That fire burned out of control, killing three firefighters in the process, until it reached the 30th floor, which had been sprinklered by the occupants. There it stopped.

Both of these Acts endow the U.S. Fire Administration with responsibilities that are central to the goals of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act. In addition to maintaining existing activities at USFA and NFA, it is essential that Congress support the activities outlined in the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act and the Firefighters' Safety Study Act, and provide funding which allows for the effective execution of these Acts.

I would again like to express my thanks to the members of this Subcommittee for taking the concerns of the National Volunteer Fire Council into consideration and for your continued support of programs for a more fire-safe America.

National Association of State Fire Marshals

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James McMullen

President

Submitted to the

House Science, Space and Technology Committee

Subcommittee on Science

March 21, 1991

I am honored to be able to offer this testimony to the distinguished Members of the House Subcommittee on Science regarding the budget for the U.S. Fire Administration on behalf of the National Association of State Fire Marshals.

I have been California State Fire Marshal for 6 years, and served in the fire service many before that, and through these years I have followed the fortunes of the Fire Administration very closely. When the Fire Administration was created in 1974 pursuant to the recommendations of America Burning, the fire service looked upon the initiative as a first step along the road to addressing the issues discussed in that document, and as evidence of a new federal commitment to achieve a more fire-safe America. Since that time, the fortunes of the Fire Administration, and the commitment of the Executive branch, have been varied. For most of the past 15 years, the fire service has fought just for constant funding of these programs, often not even being able to achieve increases for inflation. In both 1983 and 1986 the Administration's budget proposed zero funding for USFA and NFA. The effectiveness of these programs was further eroded in 1981 when, in an administrative reorganization, the Federal Emergency Management Agency subordinated NFA to the Office of Training, thus severing the link between USFA and NFA.

Only now, owing to the efforts of this Subcommittee and other Members such as Congressman Curt Weldon, is this trend being reversed. With the support of this Subcommittee, the USFA and NFA were finally re-joined on January 16, 1991, giving these two bodies the programmatic and budgetary continuity that is essential for the effective fulfillment of their responsibilities to the fire service and the public.

Also this year, for the first time in a decade, the Administration's budget proposes a real increase in the budget and staff of these fire programs. Both of these developments obviously have a direct, positive impact on fire programs at USFA and NFA, but beyond that they have also spawned far-reaching repercussions in the fire community. For a long time, the fire service has felt that it has been treading water at the federal level -- no new programs, ever-shrinking funding, and virtually no recognition. But all that has begun to change, and the men and women of the fire service are keenly tuned-in to that fact. In addition to the reunification of USFA and NFA, Congress last year passed the Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act, the Fire-Safe Cigarette Act, the Firefighters' Safety Study Act, and postponed a heavy tax on halons, a highly effective fire suppressant, until 1994.

I present this testimony to this Subcommittee as President of the National Association of State Fire Marshals, as the Fire Marshal of California, and as a firefighter and congratulate and thank the members for supporting the fire service and sharing our dedication to protecting Americans from the scourge of fire.

But I also have to say that there is more to be done. The Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act, for instance, was an important cue for private industry to act responsibly to protect the safety of the public. That law will encourage hotels to install fire sprinklers by steering federal travel business only to protected hotels. Under the provisions of the law, the States will be responsible for providing the federal government with information regarding which hotels and motels meet the fire-safety requirements of the Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act. In Maryland, as in most other states, this is an enormous undertaking made harder by the fact that no federal assistance is available to offset the cost of the project.

The Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act, introduced by Congressman Sherwood Boehlert in the wake of the DuPont Plaza Hotel fire in Puerto Rico in which 97 people died, has long been considered a land-mark fire safety act by the fire community. Speaking on behalf of 48 state fire marshals who will carry the responsibility for providing accurate information to USFA, I am greatly concerned that the lack of funding will impede and possibly compromise the full and effective implementation of this Act. Even minimal grants to states on the order of $15,000 per state would help to defray the cost of this undertaking and minimize the stress that this activity will place on alreadystrained budgets.

Particularly now, we all realize the hollowness of programmatic authorities without the resources with which to carry them out, and I urge the members of this Subcommittee to give full consideration to the value of these programs at the U.S. Fire Administration when considering its FY92 budget authorization.

Once again, I would like to thank the members of this Subcommittee for giving me this opportunity to offer testify and for this Subcommittee's on-going commitment to reducing the death and property damage that is caused by fire every year.

Reducing fire loss
and fire deaths
through education

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WRITTEN STATEMENT OF

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF FIRE SERVICE INSTRUCTORS

SUBMITTED TO

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT

MARCH 21, 1991

The International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI) is pleased to submit for the record the following statement on the Reauthorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, Public Law 93-498, budget request for FY 1992, March 21, 1991.

For the first time in nearly a decade, the National Fire Academy (NFA) is once again a part of the United States Fire Administration (USFA). With this reunification, gone are the days of "fractured", "disorganized" and uncertain operational conditions in which these two entities were forced to work.

The USFA has established a number of successful programs to meet the needs of the public as well as the fire community. The NFA has established a reputation as an institution of excellence in training and education, and attendance at their courses by state and local agencies if overwhelming.

The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Controls report America Burning, in 1967, recommended approximately $125 million for the USFA and the most ever received is approximately $ 25 million. It would seem that in 23 years increases should have been approved without the fire service community having to fight for funds to keep the fire programs alive.

With the appointment of Mr Wallace Stickney as the Director of FEMA, a former volunteer fire fighter in Salem, New Hampshire; and the appointment of Mr Olin Greene, former Oregon State Fire Marshal, as the Administrator of the USFA, a positive direction is expected. Once the Superintendent of the NFA is selected, the fire service should see a new spirit of cooperation, so necessary to the long term success of the fire programs.

Mr Chairman, a cohesive team effort can only be accomplished with the proper funding. Is the current budget adequate? We don't think so. USFA and NFA must be able to continue to offer the quality programs necessary to assist in the dimunation of the loss of life and property in this nation.

With adequate funding and working together success will be certain.

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to present this testimony.

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